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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XX NO. 195 BOMBAY: MONDAY, AUGUST 15, 1932 PRICE ONE ANNA.

VON PAPEN'S CHALLENGE TO REICHSTAG

Sequel To Failure Of Negotiations With Nazis

HITLER ADAMANT

Hindenburg's Appeal For "Chivalry" Refused

BERLIN, Aug. 13.

The negotiations between Herr Hitler, Her Schleicher and von Papen having broken down the Government is preparing to carry on and face the Reichstag when it reassembles and challenge it to throw it out.

NO FAULT OF NAZIS

If the Reichstag does so the Government will probably reply with dissolution It will not be the fault of the Nazis if the Government is not defeated, for Herr Hitler, while assuring the President and von Papen: to-day that he had no intention of resorting to illegal acts in order to obtain power, warned them that he and his party would oppose the Government to their utmost in the Reichstag.

OPPOSITION'S "SOLE HOPE"

The Hindenburg-Hitler interview was brief but not lacking in drama.

Herr Hitler's demands in response to President Hindenburg's invitation to the Nazi party to join the Government under Von Papen were rejected by the President very decidedly on grounds that he was unable to reconcile those demands with his conscience and his duty to Fatherland, and to hand over Government to the movement which desired to make use of such authority in an un-impartial manner.

WILL NAZIS BE CHIVALROUS?

President Hindenburg closed the conversation with an earnest appeal to Herr Hitler to conduct the opposition of the Nazi party in a chivalrous manner.

The breakdown of negotiations is probably personal relief to Herr Hitler who was not very anxious for Chancellorship though he was compelled to maintain his claim owing to the pressure of his followers. Nazis thus find themselves in opposition with the sole hope that within the next few months political position will be so impossible that party's aid informing Government will have to be sought.

DISAPPOINTMENT FOR ELECTORS

Disappointment among Nazi electors is certain to be great and party press will no doubt continue to make dark threats but unless there is resort to violence which Herr Hitler has disclaimed any intention of using, Nazi rulership of Germany seems as remote as ever.—Reuter.

ABORTIVE SIKH-MUSLIM CONFERENCE

—:o:—

SARDAR UJJALSINGH'S STATEMENT

SIMLA, Aug. 13.

The Sikh-Muslim conference ended to-day.

Sardar Ujjalsingh, member of R. T. C., has issued the following statement:—

"Negotiations which have been carried on between the Sikhs and Muslims in Simla have not led to successful result as there was a fundamental difference of opinion on the point that Muslims insisted upon their clear majority over all other communities in the Punjab while the Sikhs were not prepared to entertain any such proposal."—A. P

SUCCESSOR TO SEGRAVE'S "WONDERCAR"

—:o:—

"All-British" Car To Beat Land Speed Record?

(Special Cable).

LONDON, Aug. 13.

The question of building a successor to Major Segrave's wondercar "Golden Arrow" will be discussed at a Conference in London on Monday between Captain J. S Irving, designer of "Golden Arrow" and a number of British sportsmen.

If the negotiations which will deal with the financial side are successful then an All-British car designed to travel nearly 300 miles per hour will be built immediately.

"It will be a development of "Golden Arrow" and a minimum speed of 285 miles an hour will be aimed at," stated one of the promoters. "This will be 30 miles an hour above the existing world land speed record. If financial guarantees are forthcoming it is hoped that the car will be finished by about March 1933. No driver has yet been definitely chosen."

LANDING WITHOUT PROPELLOR!

—:o:—

(Special Cable).

LONDON, Aug. 13.

Spectacular landing without propellor from ten thousand feet was made by Flight Lieutenant Stainforth holder of world speed record.

Stainforth was testing a new British Bulldog plane and when he was ten thousand feet up over Reading and Odiham, the propellor broke off and fell near a cottage.

Undaunted, Lieut. Stainforth started to manoeuvre the propellorless machine and made perfect landing near Odiham, after gliding fourteen miles through air.

PRINCE OF WALES' VISIT TO CORFU

Greek Press Welcome

LONDON, Aug. 13.

Corfu.—The Prince of Wales accompanied by Prince George arrived this afternoon by an Imperial Airways liner escorted by three flying boats. He then went aboard the "Queen Elizabeth," flagship of the fleet. His Royal Highness will visit every ship of the Mediterranean fleet during his visit after which he will go to Malta aboard the "Queen Elizabeth."

Notable visitors are arriving from all parts of Greece to welcome the Prince, whilst hotels are full and enthusiasm is displayed everywhere. Meanwhile, in Athens Greek papers splash photos and eulogistic articles concerning the Prince of Wales and Prince George and publish full programme of the Royal visit to Corfu.—Reuter.

CONGRESS LEADERS IN CONCLAVE

BENARES, Aug. 13.

It is understood that Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad, Dr. Kitchlew, Miraben, Mr. Rajgopalachari, Babu Rajendra Prasad, Dr. Syed Mahmud, Siva Prasad Gupta and others held consultations here on the present political situation in the country during this week.

Miraben, Mr. Rajgopalachari, Babu Rajendra Prasad and Dr. Mahmud left Benares to-day.

Dr. Kitchlew and Maulana Abul Kalam, Azad left yesterday and day before respectively.—A.P.

NOT YET OUT OF WOOD

Magistrate On Fault Of Mrs. Barney

DAMOCLES' SWORD TO HANG OVER HER HEAD FOR ABOUT 2 MONTHS

(SPECIAL CABLE.

LONDON, August 13.

Nice.—Mrs. Barney is apparently not yet out of the wood. It is officially announced that the report of the examining Magistrate, Grasse, finds Mrs. Barney caused bodily harm to Countess Karolyi by her imprudence and non-observance of the rules of the road", which is an osence under the penal code.

HEARING IN "ONE OR TWO MONTHS"

It is not expected that Mrs. Barney's case will be heard for one or two months. Usual penalties for such an ouence are fine and damages. The maximum penalty is imprisonment which is seldom imposed.

Trivandrum's Welcome To Travancore Maharani

—:o:—

TRIVANDRUM, August 11.

The Junior Maharani of Travancore will receive a welcome address from the public of Trivandrum on the night of 8th September on her arrival at Trivandrum Central Station.—A.P.

CONGRESS VOLUNTEERS FLOGGED

FLAG HOISTING SEQUEL

MOTIHARI, Aug. 10.

Eight Congress volunteers were arrested at the Dhaka Police Station for attempting to hoist the Congress flag there.

Twelve volunteers, who were arrested in connection with the raid on "Suganow Seva Ashram" now in possession of the police, were placed on trial on the 8th August. Four of them were sentenced to two to four weeks' rigorous imprisonment, while three others were released on apology. Five of the accused who were minors, were given whipping.—A. P.

"QUIT DELHI WITHIN 24 HOURS!"

NEW DELHI, Aug. 13.

Muhammad Saddique Ali, the Secretary of Doctor Kitchlew, has been served with a notice under the Special Powers Ordinance to leave Delhi within twenty-four hours.—A.P.

Kitchlew Returns To Delhi

—:o:—

NEW DELHI, Aug. 13.

Dr. Kitchlew, Acting President of the Congress, returned here to-day from Benares where he had gone, it is reported, to consult Pandit Malaviya in regard to certain important matters concerning the programme of the Congress.—A.P.

LATE DR. P. J. MEHTA

—:o:—

Gandhiji's Condolences To Son Of Life-Long Friend

RANGOON, (By Mail.)

The following telegram was sent by Mahatma Gandhi to Mr. Chhaganlal Mehta (eldest son of the late Dr. P. J. Mehta) 8, Pagoda Road, Rangoon:

"God's will be done. Consolation to your mother. Hope you will carry on all the noblest traditions left by father for commercial integrity, lavish hospitality and great generosity. Sardar and Mahadev join me in condolences. For me, I feel forlorn, without lifelong faithful friend. Keep me informed of everything. May God bless you all."

"Gandhi, Yeravda Central Prison."—A.P.

SIMLA UNPERTURBED AT JAPAN'S THREAT

Government Keenly Alive To Grave Situation

WHITEHALL TO BE CONSULTED BEFORE FINAL DECISION

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, August 11.

The Japanese threat of retaliatory measures against India if cotton tariffs are raised is not taken seriously here. The point is that the Government of India stands committed by law to certain protection to the textile industry, and that very law also imposes obligation on the Government to see that protection so given is not undermined. The Tariff Board inquiry was aimed at the latter purpose. Government of India is also clear at the same time that its action has to be decided on after mature consideration, though with every possible expedition.

REFERENCE TO WHITEHALL.

Various departments of Government concerned have to be consulted before any decision is taken, and if has to be referred to Whitehall, if not for authority at least for previous information and formal approval of the Secretary of State. Thus it is not anticipated here that Government notification would be gazetted for some days.

"BIGGER ISSUES" AT STAKE.

Government circles declare that they are keenly alive to the situation that might be created by shipments that are due shortly to arrive; but that they have to take into consideration the bigger issues involved and that, therefore, their plans have to be thoroughly prepared.

EFFORTS TO FORM ALL-PARTY PLATFORM

CONFERENCE TO BE CALLED

An attempt to bring about an All-Parties Conference of Indian leaders with a view to find a way out of the present impasse created by the repressive policy of the Government and the Civil Disobedience movement launched by the Congress is being made by some members of the Deccan Merchants' Association.

The idea is to formulate an All-Party platform by stating their minimum demands. Acting on the suggestion of some of its members the Managing Committee of the Association has drafted a few resolutions and circulated them among prominent Liberal and other party leaders and it is understood that several of them have promised their support to the resolutions.

The supporters of this move believe that the existing differences on several points relating to the Federal, Provincial and Communal questions are only on minor points while substantial agreement prevails on the major issues.

POINTS OF AGREEMENT.

The major points on which there is substantial unanimity are enumerated as follows:—

(1) Any Bill establishing Federation in India must clearly grant Dominion Status as defined recently in the Westminster Statute. In case the Princes refuse to join the Federation the Dominion Constitution as defined in the Westminster Statute should provide for the simultaneous introduction of Provincial Autonomy and responsibility at the Centre.

(2) The Conference would stand for the simultaneous introduction of Central Responsible Government and Autonomy in Provinces and would declare itself against any attempts at delay.

(3) Even during the transitional period the reserved departments of Army and Foreign relations should be in charge of men selected from amongst the members of the Central Legislature.

(4) The Conference would reiterate that any Safeguards or Reservations proposed as necessary during the transitional period must be established as being in the interest of India, to the satisfaction of Indian representatives and particularly to the interests concerned, a condition mutually agreed upon in the Gandhi-Irwin Pact.

(5) The Conference would declare that the new procedure adopted by the Secretary of State is unmistakably a change of the front and it must be rectified and the Government must return to the R. T. C. method.

In case the Association is able to enlist sufficient support for the idea, and there is a prospect of bringing about an All-Parties Conference it will approach the Federation of Indian Merchants' Chambers and Industries of which it is a member, to take up the work and bring about a Conference.

The above plan was revealed at the quarterly meeting of the Deccan Merchants' Association held on Sunday afternoon in the office of the Association by the secretary in the course of his report on the work done during the period.

LONG DISCUSSION.

There was prolonged discussion on the point if it was open to the Association to undertake a work of that nature, and the meeting upheld the decision of the Managing Committee, that it was perfectly within the purview of the Association to exert itself in that direction.

In the absence of Mr. Narayan Anand Desai Topiwala, Chairman of the Association, Mr. P. M. Bhagwat presided. The speech of the Chairman was read out by the Secretary.

POONA PROPOSALS SUPPORTED.

The Chairman declared that although the war between the Government and the Congress was continuing to this day, he believed that the time had come for a genuine effort for peace. He supported the Poona proposals, that simultaneously the Ordinances should be withdrawn and the Civil Disobedience movement should be called off, and Gandhiji should be enabled to participate in the future work of the R. T. C.

PREMIER'S DUTY.

In the opinion of the Chairman the new Hoare proposals were entirely unsatisfactory and even the Liberals had refused to cooperate with the Government on that basis. It behoved the Prime Minister he said, who had promised a Third Round Table Conference to find a way out of the present impasse.

NO GAIN BUT LOSS.

The speaker considered that the Indian Delegation attending the Ottawa Conference was the least representative of the Indian mercantile interests, and it was no use solving the question of Imperial Preference before the new Constitution came into force. India as an exporter country of raw materials was, in his opinion, likely to be a loser rather than a gainer if Imperial Preference was to be accepted as a National Policy.

CONSTABLE INJURED

Arrest Of Turbulent Kamati Hindu

In an attempt to overpower a Kamati Hindu who is alleged to have been drunk, a police constable attached to the Nagpada police station got one of his teeth broken, on Sunday night. The man who was armed with a knife and was threatening people was ultimately arrested by Sergeant Green who gave him an exciting chase.

PANIC IN 8TH KAMATIPURA LANE.

The incident occurred in 8th Kamatipura Lane on Sunday night at about 9-30 p.m. A Kamati Hindu who, it was alleged was drunk and was carrying an open knife, threatened the people by brandishing the knife and challenging them for fight. This created a panic in the locality. When information reached the police, Deputy Inspector Raymond, Sergeant Green and Sub-Inspector Kadam of the Nagpada police station hurried to the spot.

CONSTABLE LOSES TOOTH.

It appears that just before the arrival of the Police officers, a constable who was on guard duty attempted to arrest the man, but the latter gave him a blow as a result of which one tooth of the constable was damaged.

A HOT CHASE AND ARREST.

On seeing the police officers, however, the man took to his heels; but Sergeant Green gave him an exciting chase and put him under arrest. The injured constable was taken to the J. J. Hospital where he was treated and discharged.

DOG'S "REVENGE" ON TRAFFIC "COP"

For Not Stopping Car That Ran Over Him

COIMBATORE, Aug. 10.

A very curious incident took place here on Tuesday afternoon when a young dog which was playing on the roadside was run over by a motor car at the junction of the Railway Station Road with Big Bazar Street. A constable who was on duty for regulating traffic was standing nearby, and the dog which was injured by the motor car screaming with pain rolled over to the place where he was standing, and bit him on his toes as if taking vegeance on him for not stopping the car. The dog then ran away to its owner's house and died in a few minutes. The constable reported the matter to his officer and went to hospital for treatment.—A. P.

YOUTH ELECTROCUTED ?

In Course Of Fall From Bridge

BODY UNIDENTIFIED

The body of an unknown Muslim youth was found on Sunday morning lying between the Railway lines near the Sandhurst Bridge. The youth who was aged about 25 seems to have fallen down from the bridge and, coming into contact with overhead wires, received electric shocks, and met with instantaneous death.

There were marks of burns on his back and this led the Railway police who removed the body to the Morgue to presume that death must have been due to electric shock. The police could not identify the man or trace any of his relatives.

DISTRESS WARRANT TO RECOVER MANIBEN KARA'S FINE

—:o:—

Her Father Protests Against Action As Appeal Is Pending

MONEY REALISED

The fine of Rs. 600 imposed on Miss Maniben Kara, a well-known labour leader of Bombay, by the Chief Presidency Magistrate in respect of two charges of sedition and creating class hatred was realised from her father by the Gamdevi police on Saturday.

Sub-Inspector Patankar, attached to the Gamdevi Police Station, served a distress warrant for the recovery of the fine on Mr. Liladhar Kara, father of Miss Kara, a cloth merchant residing at Pushpa Mansion, Tejpal Road, Gamdevi.

FATHER'S PROTEST.

Before paying the fine Mr. Liladhar Kara, through his counsel Mr. C. N. Kanuga, made an application before the Chief Presidency Magistrate for a stay of the execution of the distress warrant pending the appeal against the conviction of Miss Kara in the Bombay High Court.

The Magistrate turned down the application. Thereupon Mr. Kara paid the fine on behalf of his daughter to the police.

BOMBAY CONGRESSMEN RELEASED FROM VISAPUR

Complain Of Inadequate Medical Aid & Several Typhoid Cases

Sjt. M. S. Chilap, Sjt. S. V. Patel, Sjt. J. D. Balsaraf, dictators of the "E" Ward Congress Committee who were arrested at Jacob Circle, while preparing illicit salt were released from Visapur jail on 11th instant. Mr. Patel was suffering from typhoid in the jail and so he is very weak. The conditions in the Visapur jail, though much improved from what they were last year, are still far from satisfactory. There are several cases of typhoid amongst the political prisoners and the medical care to such patients is meagre and inadequate. The water for bathing and cleansing purposes is unhealthy and insanitary. Cases of fever and diarrhea are numerous.

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WANTED—INFLUENTIAL CANVASSERS for sale of our Swadeshi Silk and Karandi Coatings and Shirtings on salary and Commission. Apply: B. BALMUKAND & CO., Mulji Jetha Market, Narayan Chowk, Bombay 2.
A 5366

WANTED—An English and Marathi knowing man able to keep accounts and to do other clerical work, and also knowing scouting and directing games and sports. Salary according qualifications from 50 to Rs. 75/- Quarters free. Apply Box No. 1699 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R 7753

WANTED—An experienced MULE JOBBER, competent in overhauling and line leveling mules. Only persons having 10/12 years experience in line levelling and overhauling should apply with terms and testimonials to THE NEW RAMCHAND COTTON MILL CO., Hathras.
A 5342

WANTED—A GRADUATE, strong in English, Sanskrit and Mathematics to work as an Assistant Teacher in Municipal A. V. School, Malegaon, District Nasik; on the scale of pay Rs. 50-4-90. Those with teaching qualifications as S.T.C. or B.T. would be preferred. Apply with testimonials to the undersigned before the 25th August, 1932. Sd./- R. H. BHAWASAR, Chairman, School Committee, Malegaon Municipality, Dist. Nasik.
A 5367

WANTED—APPLICATIONS from graduates are invited for the post of Superintendent, Boarding House and Registrar on a salary of Rs. 70—3—100, with quarter free of rent. Only those who know Arabic and Sanskrit with experience to supervise Boarding House and Examinations need apply. The applicants should submit their applications with copies of testimonials stating their age. AMIR SINGH, Hony: Principal, A. & U. Tibbi College, Delhi.
A 5332.

LIGHT OF ASIA INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED
(Estd. 1913).
CALCUTTA.
APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED by the Board of Directors from persons of experience for appointment as CHIEF AGENTS in the Bombay Presidency on salary and commission. None need apply, who cannot guarantee business and give references. The SECRETARY, 4 & 5, Dalhousie Square CALCUTTA.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED—An L.C.P.S. for the Gariadhar Dispensary Palitana State. Apply with testimonials stating age, caste, previous experience and minimum salary expected before 22nd August, to the CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Palitana State, (Kathiawar).
A 5354

Houses & Flats To Let.

TO LET—LARGE BLOCKS with suitable accommodation at moderate rents in "Dharmanivas," Chikalwadi, Tardeo. Apply BAI BACHOOBAI DHARAMSI THACKER, Tyabji House, 31, French Bridge Road, or Phone 40702.
C 5363

TO LET on Khar, 14th Road, GROUND FLOOR of "RUBAIX" House 3 big airy rooms 2 bath rooms, kitchen with nice garden. For rent inquire on top floor or write to Box No. 400, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
C

MATUNGA Road, 381, "Avenue Terrace", Opp. King's Circle Garden. Flats 5 Rooms & Kitchen open all sides. Apply KERRAWALA COY. (Cap Merchant) Opp. Dhobi Talao Market, BOMBAY.
C R 7766

TO LET—between 6 a. m. and 3 p. m. TWO SPACIOUS ROOMS, prominently situated on Hughes Road for conducting classes or similar purpose. Apply Box No. 1702, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C 7765

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WANTED—A suitable MATCH for a well-bred girl 15½ years of age of a highly respected Bhatia family. Has passed the Hindi Ratna Examination of the Punjab and possesses English knowledge upto Matric. Well up in Music, Sewing, Embroidery work, typewriting and house-hold duties. Bachelors having University education or such settled in life need apply to Box No. 1700, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
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PARTNERSHIP—Gentleman desires partnership with owner of Printing Press, publishing its own journal (preferably talkie notes and light literature) in English or vernacular. Please apply Box No. 1696, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
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E

Profession

MAHMOUD BEY
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Asking public kindly to stop sending their questions by post as his opportunity of August of free consultation. He is receiving thousand of letters daily, he increased clerks to his staff and couldn't help it. Every one wants to send his two questions by post to be solved spiritually must send stamps of annas 8. Address WAKEFIELD HOUSE, Ballard Estate, opposite New Customs House, Bombay.
P R7750

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WE HAVE the pleasure to announce our appointment as CHIEF AGENTS in Bombay, of Messrs. EAGLE STAR & BRITISH DOMINIONS INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
ADAMJI LOOKMANJI & CO
127, Fort Street, Bombay.
Telephone Nos. 24726; 23998; 42635
5379.

The Empire of India Life Assurance Company, Ltd.

NOTICE HAVING BEEN GIVEN of the loss of Share Certificate for one Share No. 952 registered in the name of EDULJI BHIKAJI GHASVALA, a duplicate certificate will be issued unless objection is lodged with us within one month from the date.
Bombay, 15th August, 1932.
ALLUM, BHARUCHA & CO., Managers.
R 7764

The New India Assurance Co., Ltd.

LOST OR MISLAID

One allotment Letter No. 800 in respect of 10 Shares Nos. 44652/661 of The New India Assurance Company, Limited, in the name of BYRAMJI A. RANDELIA, deceased has been lost or mislaid. Any claim in respect of these Shares should be notified within one month to the Registered Offices of the Company, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. Otherwise a duplicate allotment Letter will be issued to the heirs of the abovementioned owner.
Bombay, 13th August 1932.
R 7761

Bombay Municipality

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of a Laboratory Assistant for the Municipal Laboratory. Applicants should have had a sound training in Bacteriology and Pathology. One with practical experience in the examination of water, milk, blood, urine, sewage, etc., will be preferred. The pay of the post will be Rs. 80-5-130. The selected candidate will be on Probation for one year. He will be entitled to the benefit of the Municipal Service Regulations and Provident Fund Rules.
Applications with testimonials, if any, stating the age should be sent to the undersigned not later than 25th August, 1932.
J.S. NERURKER,
Executive Health Officer.
Public Health Department,
Bombay, 13th August, 1932.
5378.

The Indore Malwa United Mills, Ltd.

NOTICE is HEREBY GIVEN that at the TWENTY-FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders, held on THURSDAY the 11th day of August, 1932, a Dividend at the rate of Rs. 12-8-0 (Rupees Twelve and Annas Eight) per share has been declared and made payable at the Company's Office at Indore on and after TUESDAY, the 16th day of August, 1932, between 11-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) on WEEK days and 11-30 a.m. and 1-30 p.m. (S.T.) on Saturdays to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 24th day of June, 1932
By Order,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LIMITED.
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Dated 11th August, 1932. 5373

Public Notices

NOTICE

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that on MONDAY the 15th August, 1932, the areas noted below will be closed to vehicular traffic and reserved for public purposes between the hours of 3 p.m. and 9 p.m. on account of the "Cocoanut Day" Fair:—

WAUDBY ROAD.
From its junction with Ravelin Street to its junction with Hornby Road.

CRUICKSHANK RD.
(North bound vehicular traffic only will be allowed on this road. Tram traffic will be allowed both ways).

1ST MARINE STREET
GIRGAUM ROAD
from its junction with Princess Street to its junction with Dhobi Talao will be closed to South-bound vehicular traffic except trams;

KALBADEVI ROAD
from its junction with Princess Street to its junction with Carnac Road will be closed to North-bound vehicular traffic except trams;

CARNAC ROAD
from its junction with Sheik Memon Street to its junction with Kalbadevi Road will be closed to West-bound vehicular traffic except trams;

NOTE.—No cross traffic will be allowed at the Dhobi Talao junction.

SANDHURST ROAD
from its junction with French Bridge to Chaupati;

CHAUPATI
from the old level crossing to its junction with Babulnath Road; HUGHES ROAD from its junction with Sandhurst Bridge to its junction with French Road; FRENCH ROAD from its junction with Chaupati to Chaupati Back Road; and HARVEY ROAD from its junction with Chaupati to Chaupati Back Road.

Vehicles proceeding from Walkeshwar and Cumballa Hill towards the Fort and 'vice versa' will have to proceed along the following roads:—

WALKESHWAR to FORT
Via Walkeshwar Road, Babulnath Road, Hughes Road, Harvey Road, past Fire Brigade Station on to Frere Bridge, Lamington Road and New Queen's Road.

CUMBALLA HILL to FORT
Via Gowalia Tank Road, Nana's Chowk, over Kennedy Bridge, Girgaum Road and New Bueen's Road.

FORT to WALKESHWAR
Via New Queen's Road, French Bridge, French Road, Chaupati Back Road, Babulnath Road and Walkeshwar Road.

FORT to CUMBALLA HILL
Via New Queen's Road Girgaum Road, over Kennedy Bridge, Nana's Chowk, and Gowalia Tank Road.

This order is made under sub-section (4) of section 23 of Act IV of 1902.

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.
Head Police Office:
Bombay, 3rd August, 1932.
5377.

The Zandu Pharmaceutical Works, Ltd.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at No. 53, Sayani Road, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 27th day of August, 1932, at 4 P.M. (S.T.) for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts for the period ended 31st March, 1932.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To elect Directors in place of those retiring.
4. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 13th August, 1932 to 27th August, 1932, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
JUGATRAM & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 26th July, 1932.

N.B.—The Dividend, if sanctioned, will be made payable at the Company's Registered Office, on and after TUESDAY, the 30th August, 1932 to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on Saturday, the 13th August, 1932.
5375.

Legal Notices.

High Court of Bombay

INSOLVENCY NO. 437 OF 1932.

Re: GOVIND VENKAJI BEDEKAR, DATTATRAYA GOVIND BEDEKAR, NARAYEN GOVIND BEDEKAR, HARI JAYARAM BEDEKAR, BHARGAU JAYARAM and GANESH VISHNU BEDEKAR, all of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, trading in the name of Jayaram Venkaji Bedekar at Katha Bazar, Mandvi as Merchants and Commission Agents, a firm ..... Debtors.
Ex parte: DAWOODBHAI ISSAJEE .. Petitioning Creditor.

On the 11th day of August 1932 an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Debtor as Insolvent.
Dated this 11th day of Aug. 1932.
H.A. VAKIL,
Insolvency Registrar.
5379.

N.Y.K. LINE

FOR COLOMBO. SINGAPORE. CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
x Tango Maru	6893	31 July	13 Aug.
* Taian Maru	3159	18 Aug.	24 Aug.
Fushimi Maru	11000	.....	@23 Aug
* Tokiwa Maru	6972	17 Aug.	31 Aug.
Hakozaki Maru	10500	.....	@ 5 Sept.
x Iyo ,,	5962	30 Aug.	13 Sept.
* Shin-i Maru	3812	2 Sept.	6 Sept.
Terukuni Maru	12000	.....	@17 Sept

*Do not carry passengers.
x Calls at Colombo.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers.	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Katori Maru	10000	18 Aug.	5 Sept.
Kashima Maru	10000	1 Sept.	19 Sept.

FROM ORIENT TO SANFRANCISCO

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hongkong.	From Kobe.
Asama Maru	22000	7 Sept.	13 Sept.
Shinyo Maru	12000	21 Sept.	27 Sept.

INDIAN STUDENTS travelling 3rd class by our European Line steamers from Colombo to Europe are allowed 15 per cent. reduction on Single and 25 per cent. reduction on Return 3rd class A rate tickets. Also Free Second Class Railway Tickets issued between Talaimaner Pier and Colombo.

Subject to alteration without notice.

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Lloyds Bank Building:
270/272 Hornby Road.
'Phone No. 20270,
Telegram "YUSEN".

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FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES Between

1. Rangoon, Bombay Karachi via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi, via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

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Agents,
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

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Byculla Rly. Stn., Parel Road.
Western Electric Sound System
4, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.)
Sunday morning special show at 10-30 a.m.
M.G.M.'s Super Musical Comedy

FLYING HIGH

with BERT LAHR and CHARLOTTE GREENWOOD
GORGEOUS DANCES, TUNEFUL SONG-HITS and DELIGHTFUL COMEDY!
Another Attraction
LAUREL and HARDY
In M.G.M. Comic "Be Big".

Glorious Second Week !
UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY
MADAN'S GRANDEST MUSICAL EXTRAVAGANZA
IN HINDI TALKIE-DRAMA

CHATRA BAKAVALI

WITH
KAJJAN & NISSAR
SONGS BY MUKHTAR BEGUM
Daily Shows: 5-30; 8 & 10-20 p.m.
Matinee on Saturday; Sunday; Monday & Friday at 3 p.m.
Special Seats for ZENANA Ladies.

GLOBE TALKIES

(Sandhurst Road).

AUCTION SALES

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

SALE ON FRIDAY, the 19th inst.

AUCTION SALE OF 3 ADDITIONAL SITES FOR PETROL TANKS AND PUMPS TO BE LEASED FOR A PERIOD OF 3 YEARS.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will, on FRIDAY, the 19th instant, at 4 P.M. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their Rooms the rights to lease:—

(1) Bhendi Bazar Road Junction with Babula Tank Road.
(2) Mumbadevi Road.
(3) Tardeo Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and the plan of the sites apply to the undersigned.

BENNETT AND CO.

CATARACT

No matter ripe or unripe, no matter how long and what causes. Cure is guaranteed without operation. Particulars free. Apply:—Dr. B. K. CHOWDHURY, 23/2B, Durgacharan Mookerji Street, Calcutta.

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HERNIA

CENT PER CENT SUCCESS WITHOUT OPERATION

Why do you suffer from Hernia? Come to us, we shall make a contract with you and cure you of the disease. If you fail to see us send five pice postal stamp, have the testimonials and directions and get yourself radically cured from afar.

Apply to:—DR. H. C. ROY, DIVINE TREATMENT HALL, 91, Amherst Street, Calcutta.

GUARANTEED REMEDIES
(Government Registered).

Best preventive and curatives by Dr. R. Sen Gupta, M.D. (America), Principal, George Medical College of Homoeopathy—(1) HEALTH REGULATOR for Nervous Debility and allied diseases; (2) HYDROCELE HAMMER for Hydrocele, No operation is needed; (3) FEMALE FRIEND for Women's Diseases; (4) PILES CURE for Piles; (5) SAFE DELIVERY for Delivery cases; (6) DIABETES CURE for Diabetes; (7) FISTULA-ENEMY for Fistula; (8) DYSPEPSIA CURE for Dyspepsia; (9) EYE-STRENGTH for eye diseases; (10) COLIC-CURE for Colic complaints; (11) ASTHMA ENEMY for Asthma; (12) INSANITY-CURE for Insanity. Each medicine about 150 pills Re. 1 one rupee only. PRESCRIPTION AND MEDICINES ARE SENT TO MOFUSSIL PATIENTS. Agents:—Messrs. B. K. Paul & Co., etc. Sole Agents:—FRIENDS' HOMOEO-HOME. 65/1, Maniktolla Street, CALCUTTA.

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To-day at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
AN ALL-TALKINIG SINGING DANCING PICTURE

"SUNSHINE SUSIE"

with
RENATE MULLER
JACK HULBERT
OWEN NARES
Loaded with laughs and gorgeous music.

THE EMPIRE

To-day at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
What the whole World knew About his Wife was a Secret to Him until he dove

"FIFTY FATHOMS DEEP"

Featuring
JACK HOLT
LORETTA SAYERS
A Columbia Picture.

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A COMEDY DRAMA OF GREAT CHARM

"PARIS"

An all-talking, singing, dancing picture
with
JACK BUCHANAN
IRENE BORDONI

OPERA HOUSE

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INDIAN NATIONAL THEATRE PRESENT

"A MAN WITH RED HAIR"

From TUESDAY, 16th 6-30 and 10 P.M. Daily

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FOR
SCANDAL

PRICES: Rs. 3/6; 2/4; 1/2 and As. 9.
USUAL CONCESSIONS TO COLLEGES and SCHOOLS.
Booking at ROSE & CO., and at The THEATRE.

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A huge attraction on an unprecedented scale.
FROM
26TH SEPTEMBER TO 16TH OCTOBER, 1932.
A Unique Opportunity for Exhibition and Sale of Goods in the Coalfield.
Normally about fifty thousand persons come to Jharia during the Puja Holidays.
The Fancy Fair will attract a much larger number.
Let them see and handle your goods at the Fair. The Fair will provide a rare opportunity to the exhibitors of industries, arts, and manufactures of displaying and selling their products, and to caterers of amusements for giving shows.
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DOUBLE ATTRACTION

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A social drama of abiding interest, fast moving action and vivid characterisation and thrills.
Featuring:
JAMSHEDJI, MUSHTARI, & HADI
Director: RUSTOM POONAWALA.
with a
Roaring Gujerati Comedy

SHREE KRISHNA SUDAMA

with
Master TRIKUM, CHANDOO and BABY GHASWALLA.

Majestic Cinema
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

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TRADE AND FINANCE

ABUNDANT SUPPLY OF MONEY.

Rally In Government Securities

RISE IN SILVER PRICES

Weekly Market Reviewes

(From Our Special Correspondent).

MONEY.

Bombay, Aug 12.

Short-term money continued in abundant supply and the rate for call loans was quoted at 1-1/2 to 2 per cent. The release of funds through Treasury Bill maturities to the extent of about Rs. 440 lakhs this week together with the fall of abou Rs. 72 lakhs in the trade demand as per the latest statement of the Bank account for the present plethora of funds. Furthermore, the sale of £590.000 sterling to Government will place additional funds on the market. The following are the fixed deposit rates:—One to two months 2 per cent three months 3-1/4 per cent and six months 3 per cent.

IMPERIAL BANK.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of 5th instant shows a large decrease of Rs. 364.36 lakhs in the cash balance of the Bank now amounting to Rs. 26,03,42,000 as compared with Rs. 19.64 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities of 32.97 a decrease of 2.48 per cent under last week. Loans, Cash credits and Inland bills discounted are all down by Rs. 21.17 lakhs, Rs. 46,69 lakhs and by Rs. 29.80 lakhs respectively. Government deposits show a heavy decline of Rs. 454.30 lakhs to Rs. 15.54 crores. probably due to the beginning of the month requirements as well as to payment for maturing treasury bills and other deposits by Rs. 24.69 lakhs to Rs. 62.34 crores. The bank rate stands unchanged at 4 per cent.

GOVT. SECURITIES.

The gilt-edged market was quiet and hesitant at the opening and developed weakness in mid-week pending the announcement of the terms of the new rupee loan. Following the release of the terms on the 10th instant, however, the sentiment improved and prices rallied alround. 3-1/2 per cent. Paper after declining as low as Rs. 67-14 recovered and closed at Rs. 69/8. There was a corresponding fall and rise in all other issues. 5 per cent 1945-55 loan declined from Rs. 105-10 to Rs. 104-8 but closed at Rs. 105/2. 1933 Loan closed at Rs. 101-7 and 1939-44 loan at Rs. 101-11. 1935 loan showed almost no change at Rs. 100-4. 6 per cent 1932 bonds were placed at Rs. 100-8 and 1933-36 at Rs. 102-8. 6-1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan kept steady at Rs. 105-10 and treasury bonds at Rs. 194-12. 4 per cent 1960-70 Loan quietened to Rs. 79-4, but closed at Rs. 79-6 and 1934-37 loan kept steady at Rs. 95-8. 4-1/2 per cent 1955-60 Loan eased slightly from Rs. 90-2 to Rs. 90 and 1934 bonds from Rs. 99-10 to Rs. 99-8. 5-1/2 per cent 1938-40 new loan is quoted at Rs. 101-11.

NEW LOAN.

The terms of the new loan are well conceived and are in keeping with the present market conditions. In fact, immediately following the announcement, the market reacted to a level consistent with the terms offered for the new loan. Government have acted very wisely in fixing the limit of amount as it is likely to help them to secure the required funds in the shortest possible period. Had Government fixed no limit there would have been a tendency on the part of investors to wait and watch the progress of the loan and with rapid changes in the international economic situation the success or otherwise of the loan might have been a matter of chance.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange was steady barring a temporary and slight set-back in mid-week following the issue of a communique by Government inviting tenders for the purchase of sterling to the extent of half a million Sterling cover against export of gold as well as sales of sterling securities in London has recently more than offset all enquiry for remittances and Government were in fact able to get tenders for about half a million at 1s. 6-3/32d. of which they allotted only 54 1/2 per cent. The undertone is steady with sellers of ready T. T. at 1s. 6-1/16d. and buyers at 1s. 6-1/8d. with occasional business passing at the middle rate. The forward market was steady but business was limited. and the quotations were as follows:—August/Sept. 1/6-1/16 Octo/Dec. 1/16-1/32 and Jany/Feby. 1/6.

The dollar sterling quotation declined from dol 43.39-1/2 to 43.45-1/2 but improving against to the opening level closed at 3.48-1/8. French francs after touching 88-3/16 closed at 88-7/8. The Belga and the Italian lira closed at 25.10 and 68/10.

On Wednesday the 10th August tenders to the amount of £915,000 at 1/6-3/32 were received and allotted approximately 54-1/2 per cent. Lower tenders were rejected. £500,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday the 17th August on the same conditions as previously announced.

GOLD.

The gold market was firm during the early part of the week in consonance with weak London-New York cross rate which declined to dol. 3.45-3/8 with the price in the local market quoting Rs. 29-7 for ready. At this level however, a reaction set in and the cross rate moved up almost to the opening level and the price of ready gold declined to Rs. 29-1-6 per tola but closed somewhat better at 29/3/. The volume of turnover was restricted owing to sharp decline in the price and shipment by this week's mail is expected to be smaller them last which was Rs. 80,43 lakhs exported per S. S. "Corfu". The price of sovereigns rose as high as Rs. 18-10 and in terms of gold commanded a premium of about 3 annas. This was due to short sales and bears hurried to cover on the falling cross rate; the quotation at the close was Rs. 18-8. The price of gold in London after improving to 119s. 3d. declined and closed at 118s. The daily offtake shows no change at 2000 tolas with stocks unaltered at 2 lakhs tolas. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 29-7-0 and Rs. 29-1 for ready and 17th August settlement. The total imports during the week amounted to 239,-396 in bar and coin.

SILVER.

Firm conditions characterised the silver market with a rise in the price of ready by nearly two rupees per 100 tolas. The volume of forward trading was on an increased scale and the activity is expected to continue. Other principal markets were also firm and in fact the rise in our market was merely a reflection of the conditions outside. The Shanghai tael gained nearly 1/2d. to 1s. 9-3/16d. and a rise of nearly 1-1/2d. was recorded in the price of the metal in London. The gold price of the silver also rose from 27/ cents to 30/ cents. The budli different between the first and second settlement has widened to one rupee and rumours regarding the reduction of duty on silver imports in the near future are gaining ground in the local market. In London the highest and lowest rates were 18-45/16d. and 17-1/2d. for ready and 19d. and 17-1/2d. for forward. The daily offtake continues at the small figures of about 15 bars with stocks unchanged at 8400 bars. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 56/15 and Rs. 55-2 for ready, Rs. 57-1 and 55-4 for 22nd August settlement and Rs. 58-0 and Rs. 55-14 for 20th September settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £8500 silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £28,000. The total imports during the week amounted to 108 bars and Rs. 152,646 in coin.

SHARES.

The Stock Exchange presented a healthy tone with a general recovery in prices. The turnover was also comparatively large and fresh buying was in evidence. The rise in commodity prices, particularly in cotton reflected by American report and an improved trend of the trade in general account for the present conditions on the Stock Exchange. The following are the fluctuations in some of the leaders:—Bombay Dyeing Rs. 677/8-680; Century Rs. 216/4-220; Central India Rs. 272/8-278/12 Crescent Rs. 49/6-48/12-49/6; Fazulbhoy Rs. 275-276/4; Indore Malwa Rs. 350-352/8; Indian Bleaching Rs. 145-147/8; Kohinoor Rs. 127/8-128/12; New Great 125/10-127/8 Pearls Rs. 156/4-160; Simplex Rs. 55-53/12; and Swadeshi Rs. 222/8-220-222/8.

The miscellaneous section was steady in sympathy. Tata Iron Ordys improved to Rs. 23/12 with Defds. unchanged at Rs. 245. Tata Hydros closed at Rs. 128/2 and Tata Powers receded slightly from Rs. 560 to Rs. 550. Andhra Valleys showed little change at Rs. 945, while Alcocks kept steady at Rs. 127/8. Bombay Burmahs gained about Rs. 37 to Rs. 368/12, while Trams maintained the level of Rs. 112-8. Bombay Steams were placed at Rs. 212/8. Cement shares were also ready, Bundis closing at Rs. 15/2, Indian Cements at Rs. 192/8 and Katni Ordys at Rs. 180 with Defds quoted at Rs. 651/. Among railway shares Ahmd. Prantij was quoted at Rs. 580 and Tapti Valleys at Rs. 602/8.

Imperial Bank shares improved to Rs. 1130, P. closed at 1128/4 with Contributories rising to Rs. 282/8. Bank of India shares steadied to Rs. 90 and those of the Central Bank to Rs. 17/8.

COTTON CROP IN DECCAN DISTRICTS...

Acreage Reduction 8-8 Per Cent.

RECENT BREAK IN RAINS IMPROVING CONDITION

The Department of Agriculture, Bombay has issued the following Preliminary Memoranrum on the Early Cotton Crop of the Bombay Presidency (Deccan Districts only) including Indian States for the season 1932—33.:—

On an average of the five years ending 1930—31 the area under cotton in the Territory to which this forecast relates has represented some 6.1 per cent. of the total area under the crop in the whole of India.

The figures in this forecast relate to the Early Varieties of the Cotton Crop sown in the Deccan between April and July 1932. (Estimates up to 1st August 1932)

Information incomplete. On canals sowings done in April and May. Elsewhere in Division sowig started rather late i.e. by the end of June due to late commencement of monsoon and finished by middle of July. Area so far reported 1,249 thousand acres in British Districts and five thousand acres in Indian States. Total 1,254 thousand acres 8.8 and 15.6 per cent. below corresponding area last year and decennial average at same date respectively. Decrease in area due to late commencement of rains and low prices of kapas obtained last year. Both irrigated and unirrigated crops suffered somewhat in places from continuous heavy rains of July but are now improving generally owing to recent break in rains. According to trade classification Khandesh variety has 1,052 thousand acres under it; Barsi and Nagar 196 thousand acres, Kumpta and Dharwar five thousand acres and Westerns about ine thousand acres.

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

New York, Aug. 12.

	Season to date	This week	Corresponding. Season 1931-32	Week 1931-32	
Total in sight (excluding linters)	131	96	42	27	Bales
Forwarded to American Mills, including Canada and other America (excluding linters)	72	48	76	38	„
Exports from U.S. Ports	158	99	58	31	„
Of which to Japan	19	15	28	16	„
Of which to China	22	12	8	7	„
Of which to G. B.	21	9	1	Nil	„
Of which to Germany	19	9	4	1	„
Stock at New York	—	204	—	229	„
Stock at U. S. Ports	—	3,344	—	2,748	„
Stock at U.S. Interior towns	—	1,313	—	752	„
World's Visible Supply	—	8,472	—	6,986	„
Of which American Cotton	—	6,667	—	4,936	„
Forward to the the World's Mills (excluding linters)	267	118	283	163	„
Receipts at U.S. Ports	111	76	33	24	„

N.B.—All figures are in thousands.

KREUGER FLEECED BY CROOKS

—:o:—

£1,000,000 Given Away As Hush-money

It is now disclosed that Ivar Kreuger, the millionaire Match King with the mind of a crook. was the victim of blackmailing at the hands of men he had called in to facilitate his gigantic frauds on the public.

Detailed examination of his papers following his suicide in his Paris flat has revealed that the financier who was robbing the public of millions, was himself in the clutches of other criminals.

HUSH-MONEY.

It is stated that the men blackmailing Kreuger belonged to an international gang to whom he had turned for aid in forging bonds that formed part of the bogus assets of his phantom companies.

Kreuger had his first dealings with this gang three years ago and was under the impression that his secret was known only to the head of the gang. He soon found that there were many others, and until the day of his suicide he was being pressed for hush money by various members of the gang.

In the weeks before his death, Kreuger had reached the point when it was impossible for him to find the money necessary to keep his persecutors quiet.

POISON PENS.

Following his refusal to continue payments, business associates in different part of the world began to receive anonybility of the financier's position mous letters hinting at the posinot being as sound as it appeared.

Kreuger is stated to have paid, in the course of three years, nearly £1,000,000 to the blackmailers.

Among his papers were numerous letters from all parts of the world demanding money, and it is thought that the original gang farmed out its "rights" on a commission basis.

Do this — and avoid COLDS

As soon as bad weather sets in, thousands are ill with sore throat, colds, grippe, influenza, or worse. Don't be one of them. Gargle with Listerine Antiseptic, full strength, several times every day—especially after exposure to rain, abrupt temperature changes, and coughing, sneezing crowds in buses, trams, theatres, and other gathering places. This pleasant precaution may spare you a costly and possible dangerous siege of illness.

Listerine, full strength, kills even the most stubborn germs in 15 seconds. Hence, it checks colds and sore throat, which are caused by germs. Millions throughout the world rely on Listerine to keep the mouth and throat—the places where germs enter the body—clean and free from infection.

Listerine is non-poisonous—absolutely safe to use, undiluted, in any body cavity. It is pleasant-tasting, delightfully refreshing. It soothes the throat and helps heal inflammation without the slightest irritation to delicate membranes.

Keep Listerine on hand. Form the habit of using it as a mouth wash and gargle every morning and every night before retiring. It will repay you with better health.

LISTERINE

ANTISEPTIC

KILLS 200,000,000 GERMS IN 15 SECONDS

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IF NOT BENEFITTED MONEY REFUNDED.

LAKSHMI KABACHA.—This Talisman acts like a wishing tree to the wearer. It gives sound health, immense wealth. vast learning, son, high fame, good friends, respect everywhere, etc. Success in examinations, trade, business, recovery from fatal diseases. It has miraculous power in bringing all kinds of luck and prosperity. Price Rs. 4-9. Specially prepared and giving immediate effects. Rs. 22-12. BASIKARAN TALISMAN—It helps to revive lost friendship in shortest time. Rs. 9-10. Special Rs. 38-4 in Gold.

P. C. BHATTACHARYYA, (B), P.B. No. 12204, Calcutta.

SPECIALISTS' ADVICE

Importance of Hot Water Drink.

Two well-known specialists, in recent articles emphasised the importance of water for assisting the body to prevent and resist disease. To keep in good health every man and woman should drink a glass of hot water each morning on rising. But those troubled with sick headache, billiousness, bad complexion, constipation, coated tongue or general troubles, should obtain a small bottle of Castophene and take 1 or 2 tablets at bed time occasionally, to cleanse and purify the system and flush away from the liver and bowels the uric Acid, sour-fermentations and poisonous waste that collects. Sufferers from the above ailments will be surprised to see the remarkable progress they will make in a fortnight's time by the constant use of Castophene. Daily use of Castophene will not only cleanse the system and bowels, but will maintain vigorous health. Castophene is very pleasant to taste and obtainable everywhere. C

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Highest Returns at Minimum Costs.

Wanted— Agents in all Centres. Terms liberal.

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It Is Yours
SLOW BUT SURE RECOVERY
Try And Be Convinced
The Atank Nigrah Pills
Specific Remedy to Cure Brain-Fag Constipation etc.,
Rupee One (32 Pills).
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR (KATHIAWAR).
Bombay Branch:—
KALBADEVI ROAD.

Phal-Phara
REGD. PRICE RS. 2
The Greatest Aid To
MOTHER-HOOD.
THE ONLY UTERINE TONIC.
A SURE CURE FOR
LEUCORRHŒA.
Manufactured by
THE AYURVEDIC PHARMACEUTICAL CO.
GUMTI BAZAR LAHORE.
Bombay Stockists :—
MONJI VISHRAM & Co.,
106—110, Shaikh Memon Street.

SERIAL STORY

THE BEAST OF THE CITY

Full Story Of The Screen Play

The following is the full story of the screen-play: "The Beast of the City," which was shown at the Capitol Cinema. It is adapted by Jack Lait from the original motion picture story by W.R. Burnett.

CHAPTER XI.

When Ed and Daisy arrived at Celli's at midnight the place was crowded. The five-piece orchestra was in the midst of a spasm of barbaric insouciance; the teny-twelve dance floor was filled with writhing, clinging bodies; waiters were hurrying here and there with liquor in coffee-cups and tea pots; the small room was filled with the odors of cigarette-smoke perfume and booze.

Ed, reeling slightly, pitched his hat to the check-room girl while Daisy disappeared in the small, curtained room to the right.

"Be right out!" she called.

Ed leaned in the doorway and surveyed the scene. He suddenly decided that he wouldn't go in, and turned back to get his hat. But Tessie, the check-room girl, cajoling and insistent, pinched his cheek and said:

"What's the matter, copper, don't you like our joint?"

Ed looked at her a moment and then walked away. The head-waiter, rubbing his hands in an unctuous manner, approached.

"Whatcha say, Sergeant?" he asked in his most solicitous manner.

"You got a nice crowd," said Ed noncommittally.

"Yep!" exclaimed the other. "But—always room for you and one more."

"Okay," said Ed, "But stick us in a corner."

"Got just the spot for you," bowed the head-waiter. "Been waitin'. Right this way."

"Just a minute," from Ed, glancing toward the curtained door. The curtains parted that moment and Daisy came out.

"Tired waitin'?" she asked. "Was powderin' my nose."

"Let's get seated," said Ed, who felt that everyone was watching him. The head-waiter, still bowing, was head-waiting. He led the way skirting the dance floor, to a booth in the rear. Ed unceremonously took his seat without standing for Daisy to sit down. The waiter was close at hand, ferret-eyed and watchful.

"I'll take rye," said Ed.

"Twice," seconded Daisy.

The waiter vanished.

"Why in hell did you want to come here?" asked Ed. "Everybody knows I'm a copper. You make it hard."

"What's the difference?" queried Daisy. She smiled at him and reached across and took his hand. "What's the difference? Don't everyone know coppers can be human?"

"But that head-waiter knows me—did you tip them off? I'd just as soon not be known." And Ed threw himself back in the recess of the booth and crossed his legs to the side.

"Oh, here's Belmonte!" exclaimed Daisy. She moved over as Belmonte, accompanied by Cholo, stopped in front of the booth. Ed started to say something, but merely muttered. Belmonte threw out a friendly hand.

"Hello, Sergeant," he sang, "glad to see you."

"Hello!" chimed Cholo. Belmonte took his seat beside Daisy and Cholo sat beside Ed.

"I hear this is your birthday," crooned Belmonte, turning a full face on Daisy and ignoring Ed.

"Yes—Big Boy, and I got a bottle of perfume," laughed Daisy.

Ed folded his arms across his chest and leaned forward. But he said northing. Cholo chuckled. He started to speak, but Belmonte's sharp-toed shoe caught him on the shin. Cholo frowned.

"Well," said Belmonte, "the party's on me. What'll it be? Champagne?"

"If it's cold," said Daisy, glancing at Ed. He sank back in his seat and levelled his eyebrows at the girl.

"Yes—be sure it's cold," he said. But Belmonte seemed to ignore the implication. He beamed and drew forth one of his salt-water stogies. He made a gesture toward the waiter.

"Open up that special stock," he said. He leisurely lighted his cigar, after breaking it in half and tossing part of it on the floor.

"Belmonte," said Daisy, "you made me a proposition once. I think I'll take it. I'm tired living the life of a poor little working girl. Are you on?"

"I'm on—anything you say," and Belmonte smoothed out the table cloth. Ed doubled his fists. Cholo instinctively edged away from him.

The two drinks Daisy and Ed had ordered arrived. Without ceremony Ed gulped his off. He shoved his glass toward the waiter.

"Bring me another," he said. The waiter nodded. Belmonte grinned.

"Hittin' it up to-night?" he asked.

"Yeah? And what about it?" snarled Ed.

Belmonte shrugged in true Latin fashion

"Oh, nothing," he replied. Then he leaned forward and peered in the other's face. "You look like a regular guy," he said in oily tones. "I got a proposition."

"I don't want any of your propositions!" exclaimed Ed.

"Well, you wouldn't have to go out of your way," and Belmonte leaned back. "The cops have been bothering us out on Westworth Street. If they would lay off between three and four in the morning there might be a little somethin' in it."

Ed glared at him. Daisy reached over and pressed his hand.

"What did I tell you? There are ways to make money," she said.

"You, too?" asked Ed.

"Well, I can't see why you can't listen to the proposition," continued Daisy.

"All right—what is it. Belmonte? What do you want me to do?"

Instead of replying Belmonte reached in his pocket and extracted a roll of bills. The one on the top was a grand note. He began to peel them off, grinning as he did so. One, two, three thousand-dollar bills! Daisy's eyes glistened.

"I can see that sable coat," she purred.

"Come on—what's the proposition?" asked Ed impatiently, his eyes glued on the bank roll.

"Oh, if the cops out there would just happen not to be around, it might mean a grand a week to the party what could guarantee it," he said decisively.

"Okay, I'll fix it" exclaimed Ed. Belmonte looked at him a moment and without taking his eyes off him slid off the top note and laid it in front of him. Ed hesitated, looked at the bill, turned to Daisy, and then slowly took the bill in his hand. He folded it up and stuffed it in his watch pocket and then drew it out and threw it on the table.

"Let's have a drink," he said thickly.

Belmonte nodded.

"Now these trucks, six of them, come through Wentworth every night," he said in a business-like tone. "Between—Three—an'—four."

Fightin' Jim Fitzpatrick read of his appointment as Chief of Police in the newspapers before he was notified. It did not come as a surprise to him, as he had learned through the headquarters grapevine that Burton was through long hours before the newspaper boys got the news hot from the mayor's office.

"Gee, that's great!" gleefully exclaimed Mickey, "and now that you're chief—what are you going to make me?"

"You're still a rookie" grinned Fightin' Jim, taking his freckle-faced son on his knee.

"Ah—can't I be a regular flat-foot?—do I have to be a rookie all my life?" whined Mickey.

"Wait 'till you grow another inch—that's regulations."

Mary hugged her husband and laid her cheek against his.

"Jim," she said, "I'm proud of you. I knew some day—

"Well, Mary, you're just as much to blame as I am," said Jim with fervor. "If it hadn't been for you and the kind home you gave me, I'd never have gotten anywhere—I'd still be pounding the pavements waiting for the old pension time to crawl around."

"No, Jim," insisted Mary, "You have had it in you to succeed. Now I want you to give them the best you've got. You'll have everybody watching you."

"Well, I am going to clean up this town like it never was cleaned up before!" and Jim pounded the edge of the chair with his good hand.

"Atta boy, pop!" cried Mickey.

"And I'll start right now—by washing your ears!"

CHAPTER XII

They made quite a ceremony at City Hall when Fightin' Jim Fitzpatrick was inducted into office as Chief of Police of the Big Burg. Jim spoke his piece over the microphone, said his say to the newspaper reporters and listened to the congratulations of his friends. But he was anxious to get busy, and within an hour after he had assumed direction of the 18,000 policemen he assembled all his main officers at headquarters.

'Men,' he said, 'there is no need of me telling you the conditions that exist in this town. You wouldn't be cops if you didn't know. But things are going to be damn different. I'm going to wreck organized vice and crime if I have to work every man night and day. For the present there won't be any changes—only I'm going to reorganize the Strong Arm Detail and I'm going to shove the toughest, roughest, fightin'est men on the force in it."

He gesticulated as he spoke and paced up and down before the two hundred officers. His countenance was stern and his jaw was set.

"This town is honeycombed with speakeasies, honky tonks and gambling joints. Everything's been running wide open. I want you to instruct every man on beat to make a detailed report of these dives in his territory. Don't come to me with the excuse that the officer on beat don't know what's going on. I used to travel beat myself. The flying squad from headquarters will take care of the worst of them, and the others must be closed and must stay closed!"

The chief stood a moment and surveyed the carpet of faces below him. Then he jumped down from the platform.

"That's all!" he cried curtly. "Except—I mean it!"

He strode into his office. Tom and Mac were waiting there for him.

"That's tellin' 'em," said Mac proudly.

"You know it—and they know it's no kiddin'!" seconded Tom.

"I want you boys to stay in my office," said Jim. "In a kind if confidential capacity—see?"

"Okay, Chief!" exclaimed Mac.

"Can the chief stuff, Mac. I'm just plain Jim to you fellows." And Jim grasped their hands. For a moment the three stood looking at each other. Their friendship had been cemented by many a hard battle+battles in which men stand side by side and fivht for their lives.

"Ed's outside, Jim," said Tom. "Shall I tell him to come in."

"Sure—send him right in."

Tom and Mac left. Jim took his seat at his desk and the door opened and Ed came in. His eyes were swollen and bloodshot—for he had made a night of it with Daisy. He was in a surly mood and the liquor still unrooped through his veins. But he smiled, an unenthusiastic smile.

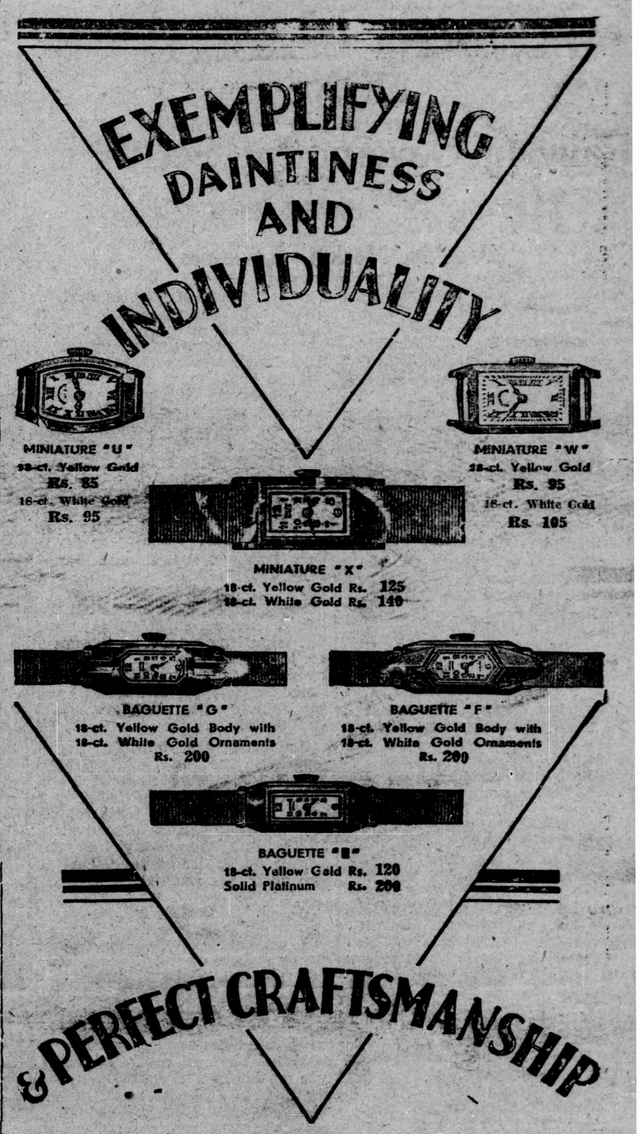
"Congratulations, Jim," he said half-heartedly.

"Thanks, Ed," said Jim, getting up and putting an arm around his brothers shoulder. "You look a little washed out, kid—take it easy."

"Ah, I'm okay, Jim—but don't rub it in," there was a petulant note in Ed's voice. He threw a leg over the corner of the desk.

"Now that you're chief, I suppose you'll do something for your

(Continued on page 10.)



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Starring:
REGINALD DENNY
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CLIFF EDWARDS.
ALSO AN ALL-COLOUR REVUE.

'STABLE INFORMATION
(Proof:—"Evening News")

Yesterday 2 out of 3 long-odd Winners Won:—(1) Noomas paid Rs. 274-8 for Win (2) Princess Rs 124.

WINNERS' CARD RS. 10.
(Only 1 each race):—

Princess	Won Rs. 159-
Danger	Won Rs. 126-
Happy Warden	Won Rs. 59
(and places).	

GENERAL CARD.
(1 Win, 1 Place each Race):—

Rose of Spain	Won Rs. 37
Noomas	Won Rs. 3(
Einga	Won Rs. 4
Away br.	Won Rs. 2
(and other places).	

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CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY.

Hindu—Shravan Shood 14, 1933.
Parsi—Aspandad 13, 1301.
Muslim—Rabi-ul-Akhar 12, 1351.
Sunrise—6h. 20m.
Sunset—7h. 7m.
Hightide—11.43, 23-37.
Lowtide—4.57, 18.00.

Phases of the moon:—Full moon 16th Aug, 7h. 12m. p.m. last quarter 24th Aug. 0h. 51m. p.m.; New moon, 1st Sept. 1h. 25m a.m.

Cocoanut Day: Public Holiday: Banks closed.

Harwood League: 15th Field Brigade vs. Irish Fusiliers Cooperage, 5-15 p.m.

TUESDAY, Aug. 16.

Indian Tariff Board: Public Inquiry, Old Customs House, Fort 11 a.m.

University of Bombay, Annual Convocation. H. E. the Governor presiding, 5-30 p.m.

Harwood League: Attached Section vs. B. B. & C. I. Rly, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR—"Sunshining Susie". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day (Monday), at 4 p.m.

EMPIRE—"Fifty Fathoms Deep." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day (Monday), at 4 p.m.

EMPRESS—"Paris." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day (Monday), at 4 p.m.

CAPITOL—"Mata Hari." Daily at 6.30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day (Monday), at 4 p.m.

RIALTO—"Stepping Out." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day (Monday) and Thursday, 4 p.m.

PATHE—"Scarface." Daily at 3.30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

WELLINGTON—"Mother's Millions." Daily at 6.30 and 10 p.m.

GLOBE—"Chatra-Bakavali." Daily at 5.30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. to-day Matinee at 3 p.m.

KRISHNA CINEMA—"Krishnavatar." Daily at 6.30 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day (Monday), at 3 p.m.

OPERA HOUSE—"A Man with Red Hair". Matinee to-day (Monday), at 6.30 p.m.

THE PALACE, (Byculla).—Comedy Drama "Flying High". Also Laurel and Hardy's delightful comedy "Be Big". Daily 6-30 and 9-30 p.m. Thursday matinee, at 4 p.m.

WEST-END—"Shyam Sunder". Daily at 5.30, 8 and 10.30 p.m. Matinee, to-day (Monday), at 3 p.m.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME:—Light music by Master Kikubhai, Pragji Dossa, Mrs. Benabai and Pandit Najurkar and instrumental music by Master Kikubhai and Mr. Joshi 10 a.m.; Ladies hour by Mrs. Gargadevi Sharma on "Women of the Mahabharat Times" in Hindi 5 p.m.; News in Hindi 9 p.m.

BOMBAY THEOSOPHICAL FEDERATION:—Under the auspices of the Bombay Theosophical Federation, Mr. F. J. Ginwalla, will lecture in English at the Hall of the Theosophical Society (French Bridge, Chowpatti) on Tuesday, 16th instant, at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.). Subject:—"Lord Buddha and Spitama Zarthushtra."

UNVEILING CEREMONY OF KANDALKAR'S PORTRAIT:—The unveiling ceremony of President P. L. Kandalkar's portrait will take place in the office of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union, Talbaug, to-day (Monday), at 9 a.m. (S. T.), when Dr. G. Y. Chitnis will preside.

Missing Hindu

The Hon. Secretary of the Hindu Relief Committee, writes:—I have received anxious enquiries from the wife and friends of Nana Bhau Gadge who was working at Dharukhana, Chuna Bhatti belonging to Mr. Kasam Esmail, Bhori, as he is reported to be missing since the morning of the 10th May, 1932. Any information of his whereabouts may be given to the Hindu Relief Committee's Office at 9, Wallace Street, Hornby Road, Fort.

Yusuf Calcuttawalla Arrested

Mr. Yusuf Calcuttawalla, formerly connected with the Navajwan Bharat Sabha, Bombay, was arrested by the local C. I. D. on Saturday night, at his residence near French Bridge, Girgaum.

The arrest was effected under the Special Powers Ordinance.

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SELECTIONS FOR TO-DAY'S RACES

Have An Eye On Woven And Private Seal

The following are the selections for the 2nd Day of the Poona held on Monday:—
(By "SENEX.")

1st Race

The DAMASCUS PLATE (Div: I)—Distance: 6 furlongs.
ARAB FLAG ..... 1.
KHAZZA ..... 2.
MAWSUFA ..... 3.

2nd Race

The DAMASCUS PLATE (Div: II)—Distance: 6 furlongs.
COMMANDER ..... 1.
KHAZAL BEG ..... 2.
MISSHAN ..... 3.

3rd Race

The DAMASCUS PLATE (Div: III)—Distance: 6 furlongs.
TAJ SAUD ..... 1.
BAHIZ PASHA ..... 2.
BANGALORE ..... 3.

4th Race

The KOWEIT PLATE (Div: II-B)—Distance: .....
ANCHOR ..... 1.
CHABOOKCHI ..... 2.
HAKIM PASHA ..... 3.

5th Race

The SOMERSET PLATE—Distance: 6 furlongs.
GLENBUCK ..... 1.
HIGHLAND BRIDE ..... 2.
CRINOLINE ..... 3.

6th Race

The MULLINGAR PLATE (Div: II)—Distance: 6 furlongs.
HECTOR ..... 1.
MONREALE ..... 2.
SILVERITE ..... 3.

7th Race

The KOWEIT PLATE (Div: II-A)—Distance: 7 furlongs.
AMBASSADOR ..... 1.
SHALI ..... 2.
ORIENT ..... 3.

8th Race

The LINGFIELD PARK PLATE—Distance: 1 mile, 1 furlong.
PRIVATE SEAL ..... 1.
SHELL PARADE ..... 2.
FINANCIER ..... 3.

9th Race

The MULLINGAR PLATE (Div: I)—Distance: 6 furlongs.
WOVEN ..... 1.
POOR BAIRN ..... 2.
THE MINT ..... 3.

10th Race

The KOWEIT PLATE (Div: I)—Distance: 7 furlongs.
FUNNY FACE ..... 1.
KABAILA ..... 2.
AL HAMIL ..... 3.

PARSI MUSIC INSTITUTE

A Successful Concert

The 11th concert of the Parsi Music Institute, Bombay, was held on Sunday evening at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, under the presidency of Khan Saheb Maneck H. Dadachanji, in the presence of a large gathering, which enjoyed a choice programme of varied items of music, rendered by the pupils of Mr. F. D. Shroff, the Principal of the Institute.

The proceedings began with a prayer to God, which was rendered by a full orchestra. This was followed by a couple of interesting songs. Miss Freni Mistry sang (with the accompaniments of Miss Panthaki and Miss Ghaswala) beautifully, the gist of the song being that true comradeship (i.e. befriending in need) is difficult to get in this world.

BEWARE OF 'GOD OF DEATH".

The song on "Learn from the Guru what the body contains" rendered by Miss Bharucha was well received. The thought-provoking piece, exhorting the listeners to beware of the swift Clutches of Jamraja (God of Death) but to take to prayer, charities etc. sung by Mrs. Baria, who was ably assisted by Miss Hilla Dubash (harmonium), Miss Mulla (dilruba), Miss Daruwala (violin) and Miss Panthaki (mandoline) elicited loud applause, and was encored. A song, composed in praise of Zoroaster, and sung by little girls of the Institute, in front of the Holy Fire, was much appreciated.

Most of the other items—the programme boasted of 23 items—were equally well received, and encored, specially the pieces on "Prayer to God to save me from worldly temptations", and "Unemployment among Parsis." Among those who acquitted themselves creditably, either in singing or accompaniment, besides those mentioned above, were: Miss Bharucha, Miss Mody, Miss Pavri and Miss Mistry. The only item reserved for male students was rendered by Mr. Sahiar, to the accompaniment of Mr. Engineer (harmonium) and Mr. Cooper (violin) in ringing tones, and was loudly applauded, as also the pieces rendered by little girls Miss Kapadia, Miss Bhote, and Miss Kermani.

After the last item ("bihag's gat") rendered by a full orchestra, Mr. Shroff, at the request of the audience, sang a thrilling song, which was loudly applauded.

LEARN INDIGENOUS MUSIC.

Khan Saheb Maneck Dadachanji spoke of the keen interest Parsis were taking in music, from times immemorial—in the halcyon days of their ancestors in Persia, and also in India, how they had cultivated this divine art, and showed their skill in it. As in other activities, the Parsis were in the vanguard in India, in this art, as a result of which there were many music institutions in Bombay, and Mr. Shroff's institute was in the forefront of them all. In the space of twelve years of its existence Mr. Shroff had turned out hundreds of pupils with a sound knowledge of music, who, in turn, had taken up the line and earned their livelihood. The sound way in which education was imparted in the Institute was evident from the way in which the students, of varying ages, had acquitted themselves that evening. He exhorted parents to see that their children learnt indigenous music first.

DOWN WITH VANITY.

Ervad Jal Bajan said Parsi ladies were in the forefront, in India, in all walks of life. They were acquiring sound knowledge in all branches of arts and science, including music. That was a good sign indeed. But he deprecated the tendency among a few shallow-minded girls and women, who were vain enough to parade their knowledge everywhere, who looked down upon all those who were not well educated, and who, because, they had become M.A.'s, thought themselves "masters of all they surveyed."

A vote of thanks to the President and all who had made the function a success, terminated the proceedings.

BOMBAY BAN EXTENDED

Police Chief's Order On Carrying Offensive Weapons

Bombay, Sunday.

The Commissioner of Police, Bombay, has issued the following order:

Whereas I, Sir Patrick Kelly, Commissioner of Police, Bombay, consider it necessary for the preservation of the public peace and public safety to exercise the powers conferred on me under clauses (a) and (b) of sub-section (2) of section 23 of the Bombay City Police Act, IV of 1902, in the manner and for the time here-in-after described.

Now, therefore, I hereby prohibit under section 23 (2) (a) and (b) of the Bombay City Police Act, IV of 190., any person not being a person in the service or employment of the Crown from carrying swords, spears, knives, bludgeons, guns, lathis, sticks or other offensive weapons in any public place in the City of Bombay or from carrying, collecting, preparing stones or other missiles or instruments or means of casting or impelling missiles in the City of Bombay for a period of one month from the date (Aug. 15) of this order.

BORAH BILL COLLECTOR ASSAULTED

Incident In Kandewadi

A victoria going along Kandewadi Road, Bombay, was held up and one of its occupants was assaulted by some hooligans at midday on Saturday.

The Lamington Road police have arrested three persons in this connection.

It appears that a little after midday on Saturday Salebhoy Abdullabhoy, a Borah bill collector, residing at Bhajipala Lane along with two others was proceeding in a victoria along Kandewadi when some hooligans held up the victoria. One of them assaulted Salebhoy. Before further mischief could be done the driver of the victoria whipped the horse and drove away at full speed.

A complaint was lodged at the Lamington Road police station and Sub-Inspector Savant arrested three men on suspicion.

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UNITED ARTISTS SUPER
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AMERICA'S STAR GANGSTER
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EVERY DAY 3-30, 6-30 & 10 SUNDAY MORNING 10 A.M.

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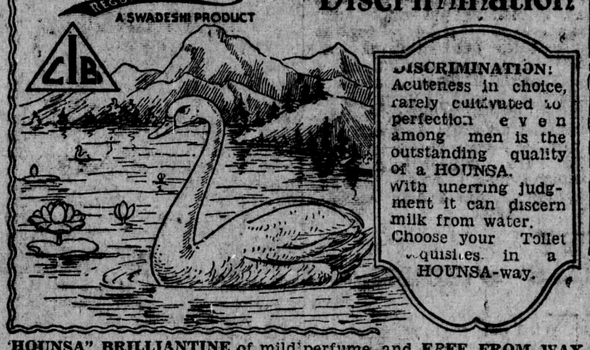
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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

MONDAY, AUGUST 15, 1932

FIASCO AT OTTAWA

Latest reports about the Ottawa Conference are anything but hopeful. A Reuter's message of August 10 stated that "the end in Ottawa of the stage of negotiations between the United Kingdom and the individual Dominions is now in sight." That was followed by another message stating that Britain and Canada were "on the verge of an agreement." But though the Conference is expected to close on or about the 20th, no definite agreements of importance have yet been announced. Far from that, we are now told that the delegates to the Conference "will not necessarily arrive at definite agreements" before the next plenary session of the Conference and that it is considered enough for the plenary session that, prior to its meeting, preliminary understanding should be reached and definite agreements should be within the range of possibility.

SHELVED.

It is further stated that the task of evolving definite agreements may be left to be carried out after the plenary session by a Committee sitting in London and taking over the duties of the Ottawa Conference. If things have come to that, it is evident that the Conference as such has sadly failed to bring about the desired results. Tory hopes of achieving inter-imperial economic unity, of such a type that British manufacturers will benefit at the expense of the Dominions, are frustrated.

SELF-INTEREST FIRST.

From the very outset the chances of a successful Conference seemed very remote. Every participating country, except probably India with its officially nominated 'delegation', was intent on giving least and taking most at the Conference. And the British delegates often enough spoke as if Britain meant the Empire and asked from the Dominions an impossibly high measure of preference that might strain their relations with non-Empire countries. Moreover, both Britain and the Dominions are at present so dependent upon trade with non-Empire countries that they cannot afford to raise high and Empire-wide tariff walls against those countries indiscriminately.

BASIC FACT.

Champions of Imperial Preference cannot afford to ignore the basic fact that the Dominions and the other parts of the Overseas Empire do not produce all the commodities that Great Britain wants to buy, while on the other hand Great Britain cannot buy all the things the rest of the Empire wants to sell. For instance, it has been estimated that the total exports of beef from the Overseas Empire in 1930 fell short of the requirements of the United Kingdom by well over eight million hundredweights; and in the same year the exports of wheat from the Overseas Empire exceeded the requirements of the United Kingdom by eighty million hundredweights. It follows from these figures that the Dominions must depend upon non-Empire markets for the sale of much of their wheat, and Great Britain must buy from foreign countries a large proportion of the beef she needs. No country can afford to jeopardise its markets for its surplus produce or the sources of its food supplies.

NOT TO INDIA'S ADVANTAGE.

The above considerations apply with special force to India. Britain takes but a small part of our exports, yet wishes to sell us much more than it is desirable for our own industries to buy. To give Britain any preference against other countries is doubly suicidal for India as it will be a handicap to our own competing industries and as it may alienate our best customers for our raw produce. It is, therefore, somewhat intriguing to learn that the British and the Indian delegations "have already come to terms though negotiations are still continuing." If the delegations have already come to terms, are the continued negotiations merely meant to show that the Indian delegation has a really independent voice in the matter?

FUTILE PACT.

And why should there be any secrecy about those terms? However, as neither the so-called Indian delegation nor the Government of India will have the last word on the subject of preference to Britain, but the Indian people, we shall patiently await the publication of the terms which the delegation of the subordinate Government of India has arrived at with the delegation of the British Government. Meanwhile it seems all but certain that the free Dominions have not been half so accommodating to the "Mother Country" as the Indian delegation has been.

Why Antagonise Japan?

The Government of India are being assailed with a number of telegrams, all asking that the Bombay mill industry should be given further protection against what is called unfair Japanese dumping. No one denies that imports of piece-goods from Japan have been unduly heavy for the last two months, due to the depreciation of the Yen. This has given that country a preference which, the mill-owners and their friends complain, has resulted in large quantities of piece-goods being dumped into the Indian market at prices which are far below the production costs of Bombay mills. Some of the mill-owners have even made out a plausible case to prove their contention that Japan's selling prices in India are almost on a parity with the cost of the raw material itself, and that this is a kind of competition which the Bombay mill-owners are unable to face squarely. But can one say with any claim to accuracy that Japan depreciated her Yen with the express purpose of killing the Bombay mill industry? In taking this step in her economic interest she has only followed the good example of Great Britain, France and many another country.

NO PENAL TARIFF.

The argument that the Japanese mill industry is subsidised may be at once ruled out, for, at present Japan is suffering from as acute an economic depression as India and other countries. The main question is whether Japan should be singled out for a positively hostile tariff against her piece-goods, to save the Indian textile industry. A slight delay on the part of the Government in publishing their decision has made some of those engaggaged in it unduly nervous, as they fear that Indian mill-owners are being gradually squeezed out by the Japanese competition. We have always warned the Government and the mill-owners against singling out Japan for a penal tariff. Japan also can play at the same game and the meeting of the Joint Committee of the Japan Cotton Spinners' Association and the Cotton Yarn and Cloth Exporters' Union has already given some signs that Japan is not going to be a passive spectator in this tariff war.

OUR BEST BUYER.

Japan is the best buyer of Indian cotton. The magnitude of Indian cotton exports to Japan can be gauged from the following figures. In 1929-30, out of the total exports of 40,70,000 bales of Indian cotton Japan took 16,40,000 bales, and in 1930-31 out of 39,26,000 bales sent out of India, 16,86,000 were purchased by Japan representing 43 per cent. of the total exports of Indian cotton. In the current year owing to the currency policy of the Government of India the Japanese have purchased only about 600,000 bales, considerably less than last year, and instead they have gone in for American cotton. Here too they have followed the example of Indian mill-owners who find it more remunerative to reject Indian cotton, which is grown at their very doors and largely patronise the American variety.

CULTIVATOR HARD HIT.

This falling off in Japanese and other purchase has hit the Indian cotton growers hard and their condition is not improved by the policy of Indian mill-owners in preferring foreign cotton to the Swadeshi product. Indian cotton is a drug on the market and very few want to purchase it. In these circumstances any threat on the part of Japan to boycott Indian cotton will mean a disaster of the first magnitude to the Indian cotton grower, whose sufferings are already acute. The mill-owners, whether in Bombay or Ahmedabad, have given no indication of their inclination to purchase more Indian cotton in case Japan definitely refuse to buy the Indian commodity and gives preference to the American. We are aware that the millowners are primarily concerned with their profits and that all that they desire is protection for themselves. But the public are more concerned with thousands of agriculturists who, even at best of times, find it hard to eke out a decent living and are often unable to pay the revenue assessment. However valuable the Indian mill industry may be to our capitalists, its interests pale into insignificance when compared to the well-being of hundreds of thousands of cotton growers all over India, particularly in Gujarat.

INSATIABLE THIRST.

Another point is that the thirst of the mill-owners for protection seems to be insatiable. If they are unable to withstand Japanese competition with a protection tariff of over 30 per cent., do they seriously hope to do so if another 20 per cent. is added to the figure? The other day the Bombay Shareholders' Association made out a good case for an urgent reorganisation of the Bombay mill industry and for doing away with the agency system. As long as the mill-owners refuse to set their houses in order and persist in placing the interests of the agents over those of the industry, the country and the cotton cultivators, they will never be unable to face serious foreign competition. All these years they wanted protection against England, but now it is Japan. To-morrow it may be China, though all the while they refuse to effect internal economy and place the industry on a better footing. Is it not significant that neither the Indian Merchants' Chamber nor the Shareholders' Association are in favour of the managing agency system, and the only persons who see no harm in it whatever are the mill-owners themselves? We refuse to believe that the Government will go on raising the tariffs against foreign competition 'ad infinitum' to succour an indudstry which has notoriously neglected to put its own house in order.

UP AGAINST IT

Von Papen's Ministry of "All-Monocles" is finding it increasingly difficult to continue in power, except by daring the Reichstag to do its worst. The failure of negotiations between the Nazi leader and von Papen leaves no option to the German Chancellor but to meet a Reichstag with the numerically strongest party in it, after the new elections, in opposition. He proposes to challenge it to throw his Government out. In case of a vote against it he will dissolve the Reichstag and rule Germany with Emergency Decrees.

Nothing will suit the Nazis better. President Hindenburg appealed to the Nazi leader to conduct the opposition of his party "in a chivalrous manner" but the appeal will fall on deaf ears. The Nazi technique will consist in making Government impossible in the hope that more repressive measures against the Hitlerites will attract a greater measure of popular sympathy towards them. But it will not be long before those very elements in Germany whose confidence Hitler has obtained will tire of his tactics.

As Arnold Zweig, the well-known German publicist, observes, the National-Socialist movement is, in fact neither National nor Socialist. "It is not Socialist, because, in imitation of the Italian model, it would place one class in subjection to another. It is not National because it would stifle the creative evolution of the nation." The more violent the Nazi outbreaks against the Communists and the Government in power, the greater will be the disgust of the average German citizen towards this wrecking policy. It would have been an act of statesmanship on Hitler's part to agree to form a coalition government. He has shown lack of political insight in the course he has elected to pursue.

IMPLICATIONS OF THE "ENTENTE CORDIALE"

Triumph Of French Diplomacy

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

(By Air Mail.)

LONDON, August 6.

The conclusion of the Lausanne Conference has been hailed with cheers in the House of Commons, with general applause in the Press and its significance explained in orations by the Premier in which he excelled himself in fantastic hopes and in pious platitudes. At last a conference has ended in agreement. It has not broken down like the Four-Power Conference nor petered out in vain Committees like the Indian Round Table Conference. Hope shines on the troubled face of Europe torn by jealousies, feverishly preparing for another war. But this hope is nothing more than transitory. The black aftermath of the Great War has not ceased further to obstruct the decaying trade of nations. Of course, reparations have been abolished or rather have been transformed into a final payment on easy terms of £150 millions for "the reconstruction of Europe".

BLURTING OUT THE TRUTH.

But the settlement is not absolute. It is conditional on the cancellaion or at least on a large reduction of the debts incurred to America. As the French paper "Matin" declares, "unless the United States so act, the Lausanne Agreement is null and void". Now the American legislature and the American President have more than once very clearly defined their views on this matter. They hold that so long as the European States expend vast sums preparing for another war; they will not remit the sums borrowed on account of the last one. Their position is perfectly logical when they ask for a convincing reply to their question "why should we endow you with additional money only to be lavished on warships, guns, tanks and munitions". Moreover, the approaching Presidential Election in the United States is little likely to modify opinion on the expediency of remitting the war-debt.

THEIR TRUMP CARD.

But the allies, notably France hold a trump card over the rival Power across the Atlantic. Between 1924 and 1929, America invested enormous sums in Germany in the building of factories and the construction of public works. The amount outstanding is believed to be about £400 millions. Britain has also £60 millions owing in that country; France practically nothing. These amounts are frozen and temporarily irrecoverable. Unless Reparations and the Young Plan are cancelled, they will remain so permanently. The United States is, therefore, faced with this dilemma: if she exacts the full interest on the war debts, the private debts will lapse. If she would realise the latter, she must forego at least the greater part of the war-debts. In addition, France and Britain would assuredly hold the United States up to obloquy for the collapse of Germany or any other financial evil that may befall Europe.

The Lausanne Conference therefore registers another triumph for French diplomacy, the most astute and cynical in the world. The conditional ending of Reparations was inevitable, as even the French must admit that they have already sucked the orange dry. In return for this they propose to secure the cancellation of their debts to Britain and America, both of which, however, thanks to their gold hoard, they are easily able to pay. But this is not all.

ANGLO-FRENCH MOVE.

The Entente Cordiale with France, is again, it has been subsequently announced, an accomplished fact. As before the War, its birth has been enveloped in a cloud of frothy words, and of downright lies. Mr. MacDonald wishes people to believe the Entente heralds a new method, of "having no secrets from each other." Invariably any agreement between the Powers is aimed at a common enemy because imperialism as has little use for philanthroply. The United States, to whom France and Britain owe many million pounds, and the U.S.S.R., which stands for a new order, incompatible with the capitalist system, are the two countries whose power and influence it is hoped to diminish by joint action.

THE WAR-MONGERS.

The U.S.A. for the moment faces the foot-lights. The question of debts is unjust. Trade is dwindling, defaults both in national and private debts are becoming the order of the day, something must, therefore, be done to avert collapse. So think her industrialists. But, a temporary halt called in the decline, and a way will be open for a war on the Soviet Republic. This is the hope of the war-mongers in Britain and France. For such a war, which, we are proudly told, will secure "the preservation of European system". France with her puppet States is now completely ready. With every day that passes, the truth concerning the Five-Year-Plan becomes more generally known. Indeed, the workers and the peasants in Europe are unlikely to remain quiescent when they realise what is being achieved under it. Britain on her part dreads the effect of Soviet progress on Eastern peoples. Chauvinists in Britain and France, have, therefore, a strong motive to strike at the U.S.S.R. before it is too late. The stumbling block of a hostile Germany has been removed through the Lausanne Pact and nothing can prevent France from taking the risk because she has plenty of gold.

FUTILE CONFERENCES.

We thus notice that in the world of to-day Conference succeeds Conference, each much trumpeted, each attended by prominent statesmen and its proceedings or rather the public part of them, widely reported. For the most part these meetings have failed to resolve the antagonism between the Powers concerned, though their failure is seldom openly admitted. Simultaneously with these Conferences grows steadily larger the number of States under dictatorships that is, under arbitrary rule. It is a world of Conferences and disorders. In other words, it is still a world of crisis. Both newspapers and publicists lay great stress on the speeches of public men; it is as though the fate of nations hung on the least word they uttered.

But so far as the large mass of people are concerned, we notice that from one country to another comes news of disturbances outbursts, rebellions and even revolutions. These the ruling class in Britain and France who own the newspapers, are careful to ascribe to agitation whose wicked object is to stir up the ignorant populace, and saturate them with pernicious ideas. Sometimes the trouble is ascribed to the machinations of Moscow, which occupies much the same place in these papers as the bogey-man of childhood's days.

Notes of the Day

Mussolinism In Excelsis.

Following the dismissal of five ministers Signor Mussolini has dismissed five ambassadors, no one knows for what reason. Most of these are important persons. Since he is responsible to none but himself, he may not give his reasons for this sudden change, which has sent five of his personal followers into political exile. Signor Grandi got a new post because he was considered to be indispensable to Fascism, and also because he is mentioned as Mussolini's successor on the Fascist 'gadi.' Italy has apparently accepted Facism as a necessary remedy for her political ills and all opposition has been done away with for the present, or what is worse driven underground. No doubt all power and authority spring from Mussolini at the present time, since all political rivals have been eliminated by methods so favoured by Fascists. But it is to be doubted whether Facism can ever be permanent substitute for a truly democratic Government. The time may come when upholders of true democracy in Italy will try to assert themselves.

Brain-Wave At Lahore.

The Anglo-Indian papers are prolific in their suggestions of repressive measures for killing the terrorist movement. We are told that "well-informed quarters at Home" feel that the "principle of collective responsibility must be brought into play." This can be done, writes the "C. and M. Gazette" by "imposing substantial fine" on the families of terrorists or on the villages which harbour them. Perhaps the "Gazette" does not know that the Special Ordinance for Chittagong contains some provision for collective retributive punishment, though not on the drastic lines suggested by the paper. Comilla and Midnapore are to be singled out for making an example, as a beginning. Between these Anglo-Indian terrorists and the terrorists in Bengal, ordinary law-abiding people would have a very hard time indeed.

Discrimination.

Shrimati Vidyavati Rathore, a well-known public worker of the United Provinces, who was recently convicted for participation in a provincial 'prolitical conference,' has been assigned "C" class in prison. Besides being a well-known public worker, this lady is known to come from a highly respected family and is the daughter of a big zamindar. She was given "A" class in 1930 and since then her own status has not changed for the worse. If the U. P. Government like several other provincial Governments have changed their jail rules or their interpretation thereof, they will do well to explain the change to the public. We would particularly like to know from the Government of India how many, if any, of the European convicts in the country are given "C" class and how many are allowed the use of electric fans.

Faster Air Service.

The Royal Dutch Air Line, which already holds the record of being the fastest air service between the Continent and the Far East, is said to be about to introduce during this month a faster air mail service between Amsterdam and the Dutch East Indies. According to the Karachi correspondent of the "Hindu," the Dutch planes, which even now accomplish the journey between Karachi and the Continent in four days as against the five days and a half taken by the Imperial Airways planes, will under the new service reach Karachi in only three days from Amsterdam. Calcutta in four days, and Rangoon in five. The Dutch planes are allowed to carry letters to but not from India, nor are they allowed to transport passengers from one place in India to another. The Imperial Airways, which gains much from these restrictions, should show better efficiency and speed to justify its special privileges.

REPATRIATES FROM MALAYA

1,500 Arrive, 4,000 More To Come

NEGAPATAM, August 11.

The British India Steam Navigation Company's steamer "Rajula" arrived here last night with a large number of passengers mostly repatriates from Malaya, after encountering a somewhat rough weather for three days during the voyage.

After landing about 1500 passengers besides mails and cargo booked for this port the "Rajula" left to-day for Madras with about 1,700 passengers and cargo.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

It is understood there are still 4,000 repatriates to be brough to India. It is reported that while the steamer was about half way through her present voyage, a passenger bound for Madras, who, it is believed, was forced to return from Malaya owing to widespread unemployment prevailing there consequent on the depression in the rubber and tin markets, attempted to commit suicide by hanging himself. The attempt was, however, frustrated by the timely arrival of the steamer's medical officer, Dr. Suryanarayan on the scene, who on seeing the man hanging at once cut the rope and rendered first aid.—A.P.

(Continued from Col. 7)

tions, highly placed and well settled in life.

* * * *

This seems to meet the case very well—and no need for descending or condescending either—one respectable and reformed and the other reformed and respectable, after all it doesn't matter whether you were respectable first and reformed after, or vice-versa" as long as you are both now.

Tipsy-Cake

The "Statesman" is awfully shocked by an article in an American magazine, purporting to be written by a young Indian, which relates an alleged incident of a boy of eight being shot by a sergeant in Bombay. The writer says this is a common occurrence every day all over India.

* * * *

It is very shocking, we admit. But why does the "Statesman" wait for this to get shocked? Doesn't it feel a shock when it reads lies of equal magnitude about India in English journals? We never heard it mention them.

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The attempts of the Anglo-Indian press to create a calm atmosphere for the reception of the Communal Award are more pathetic than intelligent or even honest. The Chowringhee organ goes the whole hog and cries aloud "peace" where there is no peace.

* * * *

Throwing all respect for veracity to the wind, the C. O. asserts,

"Reports received from various parts of the Punjab show that a generally peaceful atmosphere prevails in the province."

And adds that the negotiators in Simla have had their share in promoting a calmer atmosphere. Who were the other shareholders is not mentioned.

* * * *

The annual report on the Calcutta Police for the year 1931, we learn from Chowringhee, (sorry to drag it in again!) shows that the strain on the force was great—despite the fact that owing to the calling off of C. D. they didn't have to make up so many rioting cases.

* * * *

But it is annoying to find we have been wasting a lot of sympathy on these policemen, who have been undergoing all this strain and behaving with such admirable restraint. We read that

"Despite the continuous strain on all ranks, the health of the force improved."

* * * *

Rather difficult to account for it. But there it is; perhaps, they didn't have too much to do before the C. D. movement came along; anyway, they ought to be grateful to Mahatmaji.

* * * *

History as she is wrote:—

"The "Times" states that an enthusiastic welcome is being prepared at Corfu. It is recalled that the islands were given back as a spontaneous gift to the Greek nation by the late Queen Victoria in 1864.—British Official Wireless."

Only, it was Gladstone who insisted on returning the Islands against Queen Victoria's strong opposition.

* * * *

"The Welsh, the Kings, the K. O. Y. L. I. and the Duke of Wellingtons are three of the regiments who are sending fifteens to Bombay, but there is great disappointment because the Prince of Wales will not be able to enter."

We have no doubt H. R. H. will be able to oblige next season.

* * * *

"Much has been said on the removal of untouchability. Much more has been written. No one has a stomach now-a-days for anything further on the subject."—"Free Press Bulletin".

But whether they've a stomach for it or not the "Bulletin" proceeds to give its readers a column-full.

* * * *

Under the caption "Practical Christianity" the chairman of the Calcutta Work Centre, writes to the "Statesman"—

"We employ none but Anglo-Indians and Domiciled Europeans..... We are strictly undenominational and do not even ask the religion of our men."

* * * *

You may have any old religion you like, but for "practical Christianity" you must be an Anglo-Indian or a Domiciled European!

* * * *

A Simla mystery:—

"He was suffering from high blood pressure which necessitated his leaving Simla, whilst the bridegroom, who is stationed at Jutogh, was often seen at Simla functions."—"Illustrated Weekly."

No solutions accepted after 9 a.m. to-day.

* * * *

We believe that "beautiful, fair-complexioned, healthy, accomplished, etc., girl, descending from a reformed and respectable family", for whom a bridegroom has been sought for so long, is going to get off at last.

* * * *

The advertisement now appears with another one which calls for—

A suitable match for a young, handsome bachelor, of a respectable and reformed Hindu family, with foreign qualifica-

(Continued in column 6).

POLITICAL POWER, MEANS TO BETTER ECONOMIC CONDITION

"Provincial Autonomy Without Central Responsibility Will Satisfy None"

Mr. M. L. Dahanukar Vice-President Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce, Bombay in the course of his address at the Third Quaterly General Meeting held on Saturday said:—

The recent pronouncements of Sir Samuel Hoare seem to indicate that the British statesmen intend, if possible, to give effect to whatever they themselves consider to be desirable in the interests of India, an attitdue which comes as a as a surprise after the labours of the two sessions of the Round Table Conference. "Speed" seems to be the only argument for the radical change of procedure contemplated by the Secretary of State for India, as he has himself explained. Speed may be necessary but a constitution will not smoothly work unless it carries with the willing consent of the nationalist India. There are people, however, who have been all along sceptic about the results of the Round Table Conference; if it be, therefore, now proposed, as is believed by many, to throw to the winds everything "agreed" and "not agreed" at the Round Table Conference, and to push with all energy the scheme of the Simon Report it will be the saddest disillusionment to all who have believed in persuasion and negotiation and who have never taken any extreme political attitude. As matters stand today, they have caused great dissatisfaction and resentment even amongst the Liberals and othr political groups who have stood against direct action.

MERE AUTONOMY WILL NOT DO

Let me say clearly that mere Provincial Autonomy will satisfy no school of political thought in India. No constitution is likely to satisfy the politically-minded India, unless it gives the people Central responsibility and full power to shape their economic and fiscal policy in the way best suited to the economic interest of the nation. The question of Swaraj or Self-rule is independent of all considerations, economic or otherwise, but what really matters to people as a whole is its relation to their daily life. Political discontentments in almost all cases will, on examination, be found to have generally an economic origin, in that these take their birth in times of severe economic distress. Political power is therefore only a means and people have always wanted it to primarily better their economic condition, to make their life worth living.

RESERVE COASTAL TRAFFIC.

By way of illustration I may refer here to our Coastal Traffic. Unless there is reservation of this traffic to Indian bottoms, as is the case in many free countries,—traffic which is legitimately ours—or failing that unless there is an early agreement with those interests which at present control nearly 88 per cent. of this trade, I am at a loss to understand, how the cadets that will be going out every year from the training ship "Dufferein" will find scope for work, leaving aside for a moment the larger, the more important and the vital issue of Indians early coming to possess this their natural preserve. A number of other trades connected with shipping will soon come into being, once this is ours. Entry into the field of ocean traffic will be the next natural step! What is observed here in connection with shipping is equally true of several other fields of industrial and commercial activity.

SUGAR INDUSTRY.

Next to the cotton piece-goods, sugar figures as the second item of considerable value in the list of our imports. We have been annually importing for the last few years about a million tons of sugar (most of which comes from Java) and producing about a lakh of tons here. The consumption of sugar is steadily increasing. It is true lately the Indian production of sugar has also slightly increased. It will be seen from this that there is ample scope for the development of sugar industry in India, especially after the protection which has been recently granted to it by means of tariffs. India being an agricultural country with vast areas under sugarcane cultivation, there is no reason why sugar manufacture, which was once her pride, should not thrive here again and the country should not be self-contained in respect of its sugar requirements. More than 20 new sugar factories are under construction in the Punjab, the United Provinces, and Bihar and some of them will soon start manufacturing operations.

AMPLE SCOPE IN MAHARASHTRA.

There is as yet no definite move to start any new sugar factories in Maharashtra, though there is ample scope for the development of this industry in the areas irrigated by the Deccan canals, on account of the suitability of the climatic and soil conditions. Maharashtra consumes more than a hundred and fifty thousand tons of sugar annually and there is sufficient scope for the industry even, if we modestly propose to set ourselves to turn out our own requirements to begin with. I believe this is mainly due to the attitude of Government who have not so far come forward either to financially help even a few pioneering sugar concerns or themselves to start and successfully work such a concern to create an atmosphere of confidence about the success of the industry and to remove nervousness which exists in public mind this side, no doubt, due to failures of some attempts in the past. Development of sugar industry in the Deccan canals area will bring a better return to Government from these canals which at present are hardly giving any return and which have been constructed at a cost of more than ten crores of rupees to the tax-payer, and it will also improve the condition of cultivators.

BRIGHT FUTURE

There is a bright future for sugar manufacture when it is already protected by high tariffs. India must be able during the next ten or fifteen years to produce all the sugar she wants and keep annually about 20 crores of rupees, which have so far gone out, into the country, as has been rightly observed by Sir Vijayaragavacharya, the President of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research at a meeting recently held at Poona under the joint auspices of the Deccan Agricultural Association and the Seva Sadan Society.

PROTECT COTTON INDUSTRY.

Cotton Textile Industry is one of the most important and organized industries of India and it received a small measure of protection in 1930. In the short period that has elapsed since, it has amply justified the small protection then granted by greater improvement in the quality of and diversification of its products. Although this been a period in which the purchasing power of the masses was poor due to the the fall in prices of agricultural produce and heavy all round depression, there has been increase in its production both in respect of yarn and cloth and the imports of these have considerably decreased; thanks to the Swadeshi movement! But the question of its further protection is now being investigated by the Tariff Board and your Committee have already strongly supported the case for protection of the cotton textile industry. The Committee at the same time expressed themselves against granting preference to any non-Indian cotton piece-goods. A peculiar situation has, in the meantime, developed requiring urgent investigation and report by the Tariff Board. It is the question of heavy Japanese piece-goods at ports at low prices into this country and a deputation of the Indian millowners waited upon the Commerce Member of the Government of India in this connection and Government have referred this question to the Tariff Board for immediate inquiry and report. The Board have already submitted their report on this and Government decision is expected any time.

MILLOWNERS WARNED.

I shall be failing in my duty if I do not sound a friendly note of warning to the millowners. No industry can hope to come on a sound and competetive basis and dispense with the tariff walls, unless it is alive to the need of its own internal improvement in various directions, if it is to hold its own in these days of scientific and technical advance. The Indian cotton textile industry has already taken steps in this direction, but much remains to be done yet.

MR. HORNIMAN'S ARTICLES

Owing to indisposition Mr. B. G. Horniman has been unable to contribute his usual article to-day. The next article may be expected in our next issue.

BRUTALITY OF WHIPPING

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I enclose herewith an extract from a Christian Missionary Weekly the "Dnyanodaya" which is the organ of the following six Missionary Organisations working in Western India:—

American Marathi Mission.
American Presbyterian Mission.
Church of the Brethren Mission.
Methodist Episcopal Mission.
Church of Scotland Mission.
Wesleyan Methodist Mission.

Your readers may find it interesting.—Yours, etc.,

J. S. S. MALELU.

Bombay, August 12.

Extract from the "Dnyanodaya" of August 11th 1932.

"BRUTALITY OF WHIPPING.

In the name of all that we regard as truly Christian we wish to record our protest against the suggestion made in the Bulletin of the Bombay Branch of the European Association that "picketing and other forms of Congress activity.....should be made punishable by whipping." We have ourselves held all along that picketing is a non-constructive method of social and political reform, but to those who urge whipping as a penalty for picketing we recommend the following from a dignified protest made by a Mr. R. T. Birnie, O.B.E., who filled the office of Chief Constable for 33 years and who gives this verdict in an English newspaper just to hand:

"I consider that the use of the birch upon boys is a degrading and brutalising form of punishment unworthy of having a place on the Statute Book of any civilised nation. The sentence of birching has never, in my experience, been an effective method in the prevention of crime among boys, but in every case has tended to harden them and create within them a spirit of revulsion at being so degraded.....The law provides that the sentence of birching has to be carried out in the presence of a superior officer of police in a place approved by the Sheriff of the county, and instead of asking any of my subordinate officers to witness this mistaken form of punishment, I undertook the duty myself, and I can never efface from my memory the agony of heart and soul that shook me to the very core as I had to stand and witness the sentence of birching carried out. The preparation for the birching process was in itself a great trial for the boys, as they had to remove every article of clothing and submit to be strapped down upon the wooden block provided for the purpose, and their cries as the sentence was being carried out ring in my ears still. The sentence of birching was pronounced by judges of the highest character, humane Christian men in every case, but I am certain of this: if they had witnessed the sentence of birching being carried out it would not have been repeated in their experience."

WHAT A MAGISTRATE SHOULD DO

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Mr. A. R. Gadkari, Advocate, has done great service to the Honorary Presidency Magistrates of Bombay by clearly stating the powers of an Honorary Magistrate while on duty during disturbances, in his statement which appeared in the issue of "The Bombay Chronicle of the 8th instant.

Mr. Gadkari has asked me in my capacity as President of the Society of the Honorary Presidency Magistrates, to look into the matter and bring up to the notice of the Honorary Magistrates their powers. In this connection I may make it clear that all the Presidency Magistrates. I refer to those on the Active List, are not Members of the Society. It will be therefore seen that, as the President of the Society, I have got no jurisdiction on all the Honorary Magistrates.

Besides as a result of the experience of the Communal Riots of 1929 Government had issued a small book containing instructions regarding the Duties of Honorary Presidency Magistrates while on duty during the riots. This book contains instructions in quite clear terms as to what a Magistrate should do in times of disturbances. These books have been issued, I am informed, to all the Honorary Magistrates and there is no reason why any Magistrate should go out of his way and transgress the instructions laid down in the book. These instructions are nearly the same as explained by Mr. Gadkari in his statement and I know as a matter of fact that these instructions are scrupulously followed by Magisrates who are on riot duty.

If one or two Magistrates go out of their way and exceed the instructions laid down for their guidance I do not see any reason why it should be presumed that the rest of the Honorary Magistrates, both permanent and "Emergency" do not know their powers in such times. As a matter of fact my experience during the recent riots in Bombay was that the Magistrates performed their part of the duties, onerous and trying as they were, most efficiently and to the satisfaction of the authorities in charge of the situation.

Before closing I must again thank Mr. Gadkari for the trouble he has taken in bringing this matter to the public notice and giving me an opportunity to clear up the position from the view point of the Honorary Presidency Magistrates who are doing their work unostentiously and without looking for a reward in return..

—Yours, etc.,

B. S. TURKHUD.

Bombay, August 10.

CAROL'S SISTER AWAITING HER BABY

—:o:—

Villa Under Police Guard, Sequel To Macedonian Threat

(Special Cable)

LONDON, Aug. 13.

Vienna.—Considerable anxiety is felt at Villa at Moedling where Princess Ileana, the 24 year-old sister of King Carol of Rumania, is awaiting her baby owing to the complications which are understood to have arisen.

Further to this, Macedonian emigrants have threatened to bomb Villa.

Villa is heavily guarded by police who challenge everyone trying to approach.—Reuter.

PLEA FOR LESS WORKING HOURS

—:o:—

LONDON, Aug. 13.

Geneva.—The Convocation of a special session of the International Labour Conference to discuss reduction in the working hours in industry owing to the wide-spread unemployment in the world is urged by Mr. De Michelis, Italy's representative on the Governing Body of the International Labour Office.—Reuter.

TO-DAY'S SWADESHI BAZAR

Mr. B. F. Bharucha writes:—To-day at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall there will be a Swadeshi Bazar from 4 to 8 p.m., where Swadeshi goods of all kinds and varieties, useful, durable and artistic will be available. Admission is free. Come one; come all. Buy Swadeshi. Be Swadeshi.

DEHRA-DUN EXPRESS STOPPED

—:o:—

No Arrests Of Congress Volunteers

BENARES, Aug. 13.

A report has been receive here that the 10 Down Dehra Dun Express was stopped at a place between Mughalserai and Ganj Khawaja stations by pulling of the communication cord yesterday.

Congress notices were distributed among the passengers. One volunteer was arrested. The same train was again stopped between Syed Raja and Karamnasa station.

No arrest were made on this occasion.

NO FORECAST OF PADDY CROP YET POSSIBLE

Official Report Of Agricultural Situation

SIMLA, Aug. 13.

An official report describing the agricultural situation at the end of July with reference to the progress of the monsoon in India has been sent to the Secretary of State today.

The report 'inter alia' states that floods have occurred in parts of Assam and Baluchistan, in the former case causing some damage to crops in low-lying areas. Rainfall was deficient in most of the provinces but was excessive in the Central Provinces and Baluchistan. Owing to insufficient rains in March and April sowing of jute was delayed but conditions improved later. Unless the monsoon strengthens the prospects of transplanted paddy are precarious but deep-water paddy is promising on the whole.

No forecast of paddy crop is possible at present as it will depend on the rainfall of next two months. Stocks of food grains are generally sufficient except in Upper Burma and the condition of cattle is generally satisfactory.

In Bengal the price of rice tends to rise while that of jute is gradually falling. In Burma paddy prices are still low though better than last year. The prices of foodstuffs especially that of wheat in the Punjab are stationary, though slightly higher than last year.

Continuance of low prices and the consequent contraction in credit still affect agriculturists adversely and retard a trade revival and keep the economic condition generally depressed.—A.P.

SEVEN YEARS OF PROGRESS OF SCHOOL OF INDIAN MUSIC

Mr. N. C. Kelkar Pays Glowing Tribute To Principal Deodhar's Pioneering Work

The seventh anniversary of the School of Indian Music was celebrated with eclat in the Wilson College Hall on Saturday. A distinguished gathering of ladies and gentlemen was present, prominent amongst those being Sir Mahomed Yusuf. Dr. Choithram, Mrs. Mackenzie, Sir Lallubhai Samaldas, Raja Govindlal Shivlal and Dewan Bahadur Jhaveri and others. Mr. N. C. Kelkar was in the chair.

A select programme of vocal and instrumental music was gone through which was much appreciated, specially the rendering of two songs by Miss Shanta Amaladi was repeatedly encored. Other pupils and members of the staff who contributed to make the function a success were Miss Manek Kabadi, Miss Shanta Oake and Kumar Pratap and Pushpa Bhagat.

Mr. Kelkar paid a tribute to Prof. B. R. Deodhar and his efforts in keeping the memory of his late Guru, Pandit Vishnu Digambar alive.

Mr. Kalyanrai Ghoda and Prof. B. R. Deodhar spoke briefly of the progress of the institution and the patronage the Bombay public has willingly given to the institution.

After a vote of thanks to the president the pleasant function came to a close.

ACTIVITIES IN 1931.

Principal B. R. Deodhar read the seventh annual report of the school of Indian Music which was founded in July 1925, and inaugurated by the late Pandit Vishnu Digambar whose work and sacrifice in the field of the divine art of music is well-known throughout the length and breadth of India. The aims and objects of the institution are to revive, preserve and advance the Art o Music. To raise its moral tone and create a taste for this art, to spread the knowledge among the rich and poor at a small expense and To reclaim the Art from abyss of vice to which it has unfortunately fallen.

The course of studies is divided into two grades, the primary and higher. The theory of Ragas with the period of day assigned to them, their systematic classification, into groups according to their nature, and such other useful and interesting information supplemented by ample demonstrations, form part of the course. Devotional songs, composed by great sages, like Kabir, Nanak, Mirabai, Soordas and others, and old classical songs composed by Tansen, Sadarang, Adarang, Manarang, and others together with historical information as far as available, about these composers are also taught to the pupils during the course.

This year three well-known artists were invited and among them prominent were Khan Saheb Wahidkhan from Indore and Ustad Khadum Khan.

ADDITIONAL ACTIVITIES.

The Nutan Garba Mandal founded and directed by Mrs. Maniben Manji which had been added to the school had been holding its classes regularly twice a week. He was glad to state that the members of this Mandal were of high class Gujarati families.

Two public concerts were arranged with the Opera House and the income of Rs. 500 was added to the Schoolfunds. Sjt. Bhulabhai Desai who presided on at last gathering had donated a sum of Rs. 250.

Dr. Krouter and Mrs. Krouter and the German Consul Dr. Richter and Capt. Pitt were the prominent people among the visitors who honoured the school with their visits.

TRIBUTE TO DEODHAR.

Mr. Kelkar, in his speech paid a glowing tribute to the work of Prof. B. R. Deodhar, Principal of the school for the uplift of the Indian music and complimented him on the success achieved in coaching up the students in its different branches. He expressed his disappointment that the Bombay University had as yet taken no steps to give recognition to or encourage the fine art of music.

Mr. Kalianrai G. Ghoda Honorary Secretary in moving a vote of thanks to the President said that to introduce him to the audience was like gilding gold. He thanked him for the trouble he had taken in coming down here Poona and giving them the honour of his presence. They would perhaps be surprised to learn that he had a long connection with music. He had presided over the Maharashtra Music Conference held at Poona. He was the originator of the idea that every province should have classical songs composed in its respective languages. He is not an idle preacher of the idea but is an active worker as he had already composed many Marathi songs.

Referring to the school it was founded by Prof. B. R. Deodhar Mr. Ghoda said:

The aims and objects for which the School was started are:

(1) To revive, preserve and advance the Art of Music.

(2) To raise the moral tone and to create a taste for this Art.

(3) To spread the knowledge among the rich and the poor at a small expense and

(4) To reclaim the Art from the abyss of Vice to which it had unfortunately fallen.

A TEST.

The School was now well known to the public. The demonstration of Vocal and Instrumental Music at their weekly concerts which were open to public on every Saturday in the evening is a test and those who might have attended these concerts would surely testify to the work which the school was carrying on in the line.

He would be failing in his duty if he were not to make a special mention of the activities of the "Garba Mandal" which was connected with this school and which was under the sole charge and management of Mrs. Manibehen Manji. I had opened a field for Lady Students who want to take advantage of the Mandal. He tendered their sincere thanks to Mrs. Manibehen for her selfless and sincere work which was making this institution more popular.

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IN EVENT OF BURMA'S SEPARATION

(Continued from Page 12).

venue in Burma is an unduly high proportion of the total customs revenue. Further the protective duties increase the customs charges which Burma has to pay without conferring any corresponding benefit. And the Meston Committee held that Burma's contribution to any all-India deficit should be 6-1/2 per cent. of the deficit.

AN ENTIRE DISAGREEMENT.

9. The Committee entirely disagrees with the view that the fraction should be based on both central and provincial revenues. Only central revenues (including the opium receipts) should be taken into account. As stated in paragraph 97 of the Howard-Nixon Memorandum, "although provincial revenues and provincial assets are, in law, part of the security behind the financial liabilities incurred by the the Government of India, those liabilities would, in practice, be secured by central revenues and central assets." The centre and provinces long ago ceased to have a common purse.

10. Payment of the capital debt should not be demandable until at least five years after separation. In those years only interest should be paid. Thereafter the debt should be liquidated at the rate of a crore anually, but provision should be made for reference to a tribunal in the event of future conditions necessitating a reduction in the rate of payment. Interest should be calculated on the method explained in paragraphs 42-46 of the Howard-Nixon Memorandum. No liability to discharge in sterling any part of the Government of India's sterling debts should be undertaken: The liability to India should be to pay Indian rupees.

PENSIONS.

11. At separation the Government of Burma will take over the functions in Burma of the Governor-General-in-Council. The Government of Burma should, therefore, assume liability for the existing pension list of such troops as have been employed as a permanent garrison. The troops which served as a garrison in India have answered only a limited purpose of Burma, and Burma cannot fairly be deemed liable for anything more than a negligible part of the garrison's pensions. In other words Burma should pay 2.69 per cent. of the existing military pensions. This is understood to be the percentage which the pensionary charges of the Garrison in Burma bears to the aggregate military pensionary charges of the Government of India.

12. For similar reasons Burma is liable for the pensions of the civil central establishment, both on the retired and active lists, transferred to Burma at separation, but Burma has no liability for other central civil pensions; that is to say, Burma should pay 5.055 per cent. of the central civil pensions in existence at the date of separation; that is, the fraction worked out in pragraph 100 of the Howard-Nixon Memorandum. A possible exception to the general principle may be found in the pensions list of such retired staff as was employed in the exercise of India's supervisory functions over Burma. It is impossible to estimate the time which the central supervisory staff spends on Burma affairs, and Burma might accept liability for the same fraction. 5.005 per cent. of the existing pensions in the central supervisory departments, but only provided debt is allocated against fixed assets as proposed in paragraph 5 above, and the apportionment of the debt is generally satisfactory. On the same terms liability to the same extent might be accepted for the pensions of the present central supervisory staff earned up to the date of separation. The liability under the family pension funds, the asset of which have been merged in general revenues withort a 'pro forma' account, should be considered a pensionary and not a debt liability.

PENSIONARY LIABILITIES.

13. The different pensionary liabilities would be:—

	Lakhs a year
Military (2.69 per cent.)	19.0
Central Civil establishment.	
Transferred to Burma (5.055 per cent.)	11.5
Central Supervisory establishments in India (5.055 per cent.) existing pensions	1.5
Pare earned pensions	.75
.....	32.75

This liability should be capitalised if possible on the assumption of an average figure and an allowance for impaired lives. The capital sum should be repayable on a decremental scale.

14. The Committee thinks that Burma should pay a fair proportion of India's contribution to the British Navy. On this and other points the Committee does not consider that its recommendations should lead Government to desist from the search for solutions other than those the Committee has outlined, provided that these solutions do not involve Burma in the acceptance of unfair liabilities.

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REVOLUTIONARY CHANGE IN SIND AGRICULTURE

Central Cotton Committee's Scheme Of Cultivation Under Barrage Canals

Contributed by Publicity Officer, Indian Central Cotton Committee.

Along with the construction of the Dean or Barrage at Sukkur, the Government of Bombay started an Agricultural Research Station at Sakrand, Sind, with a view to study the problems that would naturally arise after the new canals begin to flow.

The aims of the work were:—(1) the evolving of new types of crops of high quality, (2) the reclamation of large tracts of salt lands, and (3) to study methods of cultivation which would ensure high yields under the new distribution of regulated supply of water. The Indian Central Cotton Committee sanctioned a scheme for five years in 1927 for working out the water requriements and other allied problems of the cultivation of stapled cottons. The questions that arose right in the beginning were, (a) sowing date, (b) testing of the duty or the amount of water which will be sufficient for the successful growth of cotton and how best to apply it so as to ensure high returns, (c- what would be the effect of perennial irrigation on soil conditions and fertility, and (d) what would be the best methods in which long stapled cottons could be grown or what are the obstacles that stand in the way of their successful establishment.

These were some of the more important questions studied at Sakrand. The first five years' results are now available and a summary of the main conclusions is given below for general information.

NATURE OF ENVIRONMENT.

The climate of Sind is generally uniform for all years with high temperature of 117 degrees F. in May and June and an average of over 100 deg. from March to October. During the period of intense heat there are dust-storms from the west. From October the temperature rapidly goes down to 30 deg. in December and frost is expected, while in some years it has gone down to 20 deg. Cold waves sweep over the land at this time. Rainfall is usually negligible, being only about 5 inches, but in some years it is as heavy as 20 inches.

Of the insect pests and diseases the damage done by 'white ants' is the greatest in reducing the stand or the number of plants in the field. Sooner or later, some suitable measures will have to be taken for eradicating this pest. The Spotted Boll-worm at present is not so serious but it is likely to assume when cotton cultivation becomes more general.

The soil is clay-loam near the surface with a mixture of sand and clay-loam below and deeper down is stiff clay. Intensive watering thus creates the possibility of formation of water-logged areas. The 'Kalar' or toxic alkaline salts such as sodium chloride and sodium sulphate are found in varying degrees from plot to plot all over the area, but even a high proportion of these salts is no deterrent to cotton growing as their effect is neutralised by the presence of calcium salts. It is the preponderance of toxic salts which makes some parts of the province unfit for cotton growing.

SOWING DATE EXPERIMENTS.

It is found that, with perennial irrigation, the sowing date could be pushed as early as mid-March if desired, but while this gave the plants the advantage of May and June heat it made them subject to disease and depression. Late sowing, on the other hand, gave plants too little time to develop before intense flowering commence in August. The best time seems to be mid-April to May. Flowering starts in 50 days after sowing and continues till December but boll formation occurs almost at the same time for all sowings. Hence the quality of the lint was not affected as it depends on the climatic conditions at bolling time. The yield was affected in quantity, the later sowings giving only half that of mid-March to May sowings, there being a slight advantage in Mid-April sowings.

WATERING EXPERIMENTS.

Experiments on watering showed that, for dry and virgin soils, heavier watering than the standard of about 100 duty (i.e. 37 inches in five months) was required in which case 80 acres would have to be irrigated with the supply meant for 100 acres. For fertile soils, the supply has to be lower, about 5/6 of the standard. For medium soils, the Barrage supply would be best. It was found that an initial dose of 8 inches of water gave best germination, but the interval for the second watering has to be longer than the usual 30 days. In any case, it has to be at least 4 inches. After second watering the best interval seemed to be 15 days as it gave steady growth to the plants, but with any appreciable measure of unexpected rain, longer intervals would have to be allowed. The important thing is to prevent lack of moisture in the soil as this causes depression and even wilting.

Heavy watering was found to induce more profuse flowering but shedding also was profuse and the percentage success showed that judicious intervals with medium to heavy watering gave best results. The effect of different watering is sometimes masked by the original water in the soil and proximity to water table. This gives a useful hint for economising water under certain conditions. Otherwise the danger of water logging becomes imminent.

MOISTURE AND NITROGEN

The Sind soils have been found to be very rich in Nitrogen content. This fact, along with controlled water, high temperature and plenty of sunshine explains the great luxuriance of crops grown in the province. The weight of dry matter in the plant gave conclusive proof of the more rapid growth of plants with heavier watering, it being nearly double that of plants with low watering. In August and September, when plant growth is very vigorous, the standard supply of water was not only fully consumed by the plants but in some cases they had to make up the deficiency in Nitrogen and moisture by tapping the initial water content present in the soil. One important lesson of practical economic value learnt during these experiments was the loss of soil Nitrates during September and October—a period of flowering and boll formation in Sind. This could easily be remedied by an application of some readily soluable nitrogenous manure with a view to supplementing the original Nitrogen content of the soil.

STUDY OF COTTON

The Government of Bombay is responsible for the breeding of suitable varieties of cotton and for this purpose no less than nine varieties were grown under similar conditions to determine their comparative fitness for Sind. Some were of Egyptian origin like the Ashmoni, Boss III and Sea-Island, others were pure American like Acala Ardmore and Hartsville and yet others were the domiciled Punjab-Americans such as 4-F, 285-F, 289-F and the 'Deshi' Sind variety 27 W.N. From a physiological study it has been found that the quality cottons, i.e., the Egyptians and long stapled Americans (directly imported) comparatively suffer more from attacks of insect pests, such as white ants and diseases like red-leaf, which make them unable to compete in the matter of yield with the local 'Deshi' or acclimatised American varieties. Besides the breeding of resistant and hardier varieties which is being done in the Botanical section at Sakrand, work on the physiological aspect would also be carried on.

GENERAL CONCLUSIONS.

The Agricultural Department will be co-ordinating the results obtained in this section with those of other sections at the Sakrand Farm and the growers will be advised regarding the best conditions for cotton cultivation in Sind. It is likely that the sowing season will be shifted to April and that the water supply will generally be at the standard rate which gives about 37 inches of water for the season though this may have to be curtailed when there is rainfall. Manuring may have to be used in September when plant growth is vigorous and the soil is unable to supply all the nitrogen needed. The control of pests and diseases will have to be further investigated and, if this can be acieved, it may be possible to grow the exotic varieties but till then, 'Deshi' and Punjab-Americans are the only types to be grown in Sind.

S. INDIANS IN BOMBAY

The Editor, of "The Chronicle:"

Sir,—While G.K.N. deserves the thanks of the public for discovering and giving publicity in your issue of 9th instant to the so-called errors of commission and omission on the part of some Madrasi reporters in the City by their incorrectly spelling names of persons and communities (eg, 'Gujrati' as instanced by him,) he is, at the same time, when he so feelingly alludes to the lot in store for some of the S. Indians "should they be repatriated with the advent of provincial autonomy as it is said the authorities propose to do," consciously or unconsciously bringing into the arena of discussion an already relegated topic, namely, the question of repatriating the S. Indians.

Sir, except in the imagination of G.K.N. nowhere have I seen or heard it said that the authorities under provincial autonomy might contemplate devising measures to expel from the city the South Indians who, like their sister communities in Bombay, have made Bombay their home through sheer force of economic circumstances, who therefore do wield a stake in the city, and who like any other communities, contribute their humble quota towards the material prosperity and well-being of this great city. And it can also be fearlessly added that the S. Indians constitute by no means an insignificant adjunct of the body politic of Bombay.

Sir, this very vexed question of expelling South Indians and discouraging their employment in public and commercial offices was mooted some years back and a host of articles used to appear in the press some defending whilst mostly criticizing the votaries of anti-Madrasi campaign and demonstrating the unsoundness, impracticability and injustice about this anti-Madras crusade. If my memory serves me right, it was that veteran journalist Mr. Horniman, who wrote a spirited leader bearing on this question in the "Indian National Herald," wherein he subjected the whole issue to a thorough analysis and established the indisputable fact that Madrasis, having regard to what I have indicated above, have come to stay in the city and that any scheme or proposal to eject them is fraught with consequences of gravest nature.

These home truths seemed to have the desired effect on the so-called protagonists of anti-Madras campaign, and it was believed that the question will never be resusciated. But, unfortunately, now that G.K.N. has asked us to anticipate the pitiable plight into which the S. Indians will be thrown "should they be repatriated with the advent of provincial autonomy as it said the authorities propose to do," is it not high time that the leaders of the South Indian community in Bombay should seriously set themselves to think of its position in a Bombay under provincial Autonomy? Forewarned is forearmed.—Yours etc.

"SOUTH INDIAN."

August 10.

"FORETELLING"

1 year life reading, monthly details, RS. 2. Correct answers for five questions about futurity, RE. 1. Each extra question AS. 4. Send copy of horoscope or time of letter writing.

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FILM STARS' WAGES CUT

Norma Shearer Has £350 A Week Less

NEW YORK, (By Mail.)

Broadway has only one thing to talk about—the sensational cuts in the salaries of the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer film stars.

What is means to some can be judged by the fact that Norma Shearer will lose about £350 a week by the order that all employees receiving more than £300 weekly are to have their pay reduced by 35 per cent.

Nobody knows exactly what the stars' real salaries are, but here are some unofficial estimates of the present and future weekly salaries of some of Hollywood's most famous players.

Miss Joan Crawford, who is now in London, will suffer a reduction of from £600 to £390 a week.

The salaries of Marion Davies and Marie Dressler will drop from £1,200 to £780. Norma Shearer will drop from £1,000 to £650. John Barrymore, Lionel Barrymore and Wallace Beery, three stalwarts of the screen, will go down from £500 to £325.

Jackie Cooper, the highest paid juvenile actor in the world, will drop from £400 to £260. The same cut will be suffered by John Gilbert and Ramon Novarro.

THE BEAST OF THE CITY

(Continued from page 4)

kid brother," he said. A sober look spread over Jim's face.

"Listen, kid,—just because I'm chief I'm not going to make a fool of myself," he said. "When you deserve a promotion I'll see that you get it—but just because I'm your brother I'm not going to step you over more deserving men'

"Well, now isn't that a fine way to talk!" exclaimed Ed. "I'd think you'd look out after your own brother first. To hell with the others. I've been a sergeant a year now, an' I gotta make some more money, Jim."

"Ed, I can't figure you taking that attitude. It would be the rawest thing on earth for me to give you a promotion right off the bat. It would crip the morale of the whole department—don't you see that?"

"No, I certainly don't?" hotly retorted Ed.

"Well it hurts me for you to act that way. I'd think you could see my set-up. I can't afford to play favourities, even if you are my brother. Straighten up and work hard and cut out the way you're living, and the promotion will come."

"That's a hell of a way to talk!" snapped Ed: 'I come in here to congratulate you—'

"And chisel a favour," interrupted Jim. He grabbed Ed's arm 'Listen, kid—don't rush things. You know I'll do anything I can for you. But you've got to do something for yourself. Now, buck up and get busy—"

"Well, the least you could do would be to give me a birth in your office," whined Ed.

Jim flushed.

"I'm telling you I'm not playing any white-haired pets—even if—even if——"

"I am your own brother!" retorted Ed. Jim plunked down at his desk and began sorting some papers, his hand trembling. Ed looked at him a moment and then started out.

"Okay, Chief!" he exclaimed and brought his heels together and saluted. His tone was bitter and sarcastic. Jim did not reply, and Ed turned and went out slamming the door.

Fightin' Jim Fitzpatrick acted quickly. Before the tip-off he had his flying squad on one hundred men organized and in the field. They synchronized their raids at ten o'clock on the night he took office. He struck at the underworld unaware, and before morning the precinct jails were crowded with a disgruntled and belligerent crew of men and women.

The biggest of the Big-Shots were brought to headquarters. Lawyers and bondsmen were scurrying about the town all night. And the next morning the newspapers blazoned across the front pages the detail of the biggest series of raids in the history of the city. Balmonte would have been yanked in, and orders were out to bring him in, but he could not be found. He was one who had been tipped to 'lay low.'

Then came the kick-back. Every political wire in the city was stretched taut and they jangled out a merry symphony. The discordant music deafened the mayor, and so he hurriedly called in Chief Fitzpatric.

gone too far. Entirely too far. It's okay to clean up the town make a bunch of pinches and

"Jim" he said seriously, a harrassed look on his face. 'Rou've show that you are busy, but you can't afford to bother some of the main shots. Now, when you arrested Tony Tua out at the Woodside Inn——"

"I don't see any digerence in any of them," hotly retorted Chief Jim. "That guy was running a wide-open gambling joint; besides, he had rooms upstairs and nobody has to have baggage, and even if his place is run for a bunch of big bugs in evening clothes, I can't see why he can operate."

"Now, Jim," said the mayor, assuming a fatherly air, 'don't be too hasty. Everybody thinks that you want to get in and make a name right ox the bat. Take things a little bit easy. You have got me in a pot of goulash."

'Well,' protested Jim, throwing up his hands. "You were the one who told me ou wanted things shut down—you were getting hollers about this and that——"

"Yes—yes, I know," hurriedly cut in the mayor. 'But I didn't think you needed a text-book of instructions. It was only the newspapers and these co-called civic reforms busybodies who were howling. You know as well as I do how they can be muzzled, or at least muffled. Lou can make all the pinches you want to—but don't nab the wrong guys."

'Well, it's the wrong guys who are right for nabbing, from my way of thinking," replied Jim.

"And the wrong guys are many times the right guys—if you follow me," and the mayor smiled at his little joke.

"Well, what do you want me to do?"

'Jim,' queried the mayor a bl' sadly. "Don't you know that every well organized police department has got to have the proper arresting material? If there's a murder Jim, you pick up a goat whose picture and record are in the newspaper morgue, a fall-guy who can take the rap. If it's a labor slugging you get a bruiser who is known for such work. All these guys you make a deal with beforehand—or else they take the rap, or get rappe; the newspapers are sotisfied, the public is satisfied, and everybody's satisfied and nobody's hurt—much. Get together some good arresting material and play with that. After all the ballyhoo and hullabaloo are over the goof gets out—so you an use him next time. You ought to know all about that."

"Yes" said Jim slowly, 'I guess I ought to know."

'Then use your noodle. If I'm not re-elected you're out, too. Don't be such a patriot. Nathan Hale was——and look at how he finished."

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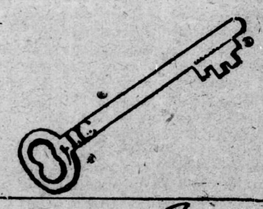

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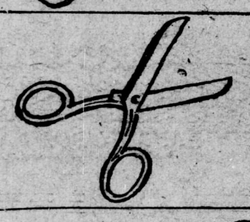

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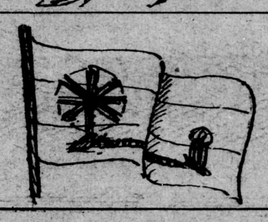

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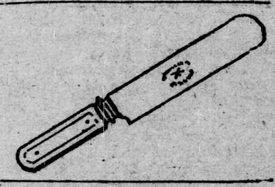

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RULES AND CONDITIONS

1. **16 words are given with the FIRST LETTER of each word missing. The 16 pictures represent 16 objects. All you have to do is to find out the names of these objects. The first letter in the word representing the name of the object, will be the first letter that you find missing in the word.**
2. **SOLUTIONS FOR YOUR GUIDANCE:—Picture No. 1 represents a KEY. The first letter K of KEY applied to word No. 1 gives KNOWLEDGE. Similarly Picture No. 2 represents SCISSORS, and S added to word No. 2 gives SYMPATHY.**
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7. All entries must be received not later than **16th AUGUST**
8. In case of ties the Competition Manager reserves the right to divide the prizes at his discretion and his decision will be final. The first prize will be awarded for an all-correct solution.
9. Any number of entries may be submitted by each competitor, provided a separate coupon, solution and Entrance Fee are enclosed for each entry.
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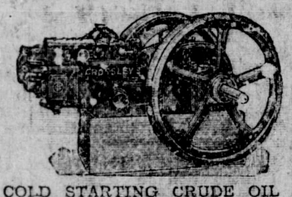

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NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, Aug. 13.

October	7.30
December	7.46
January 1933	7.54
March 1933	7.39
Middling Spot	7.35

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, Aug. 13.

October	7.23
December	7.43
Middling Spot	7.18

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, Aug. 13.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S Ports	13,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	3,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	7,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, Aug. 13.

	10-10 a.m. Quotations	To-day's Closing.
July 1932		
August 1932	...	5 32
September 1932	...	5 34
October 1932	5 31	5.33
November 1932	...	5.39
December 1932	...	5.42
January 1933	5.39	5.44
February 1933	..	4 57
March 1933	5.45	5 50
April 1933	...	5.52
May 1933	5.52	5 55
June 1933	...	5.57
July 1933	...	5 60
August 1933	...	5.62
Middling Spot	...	5.54

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Aug. 13.

Sakellaridis October	7 56
November	7.62
December	7.64
January 1933	7.72
March 1933	7.82
May 1933	7.92
July 1933	8.01
F.G.F. Spot	7.75

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Aug. 13.

BROACH:—	
Fully Good (Good Staple)	5 13
Fine (Good Staple)	5.25
Superfine (Good Staple)	5.37
C.P. OOMRA:—	
Good (No. 1 Staple)	5 24
Superfine (No. 1 Staple)	5 39
Choice (No. 1 Staple)	5.54
BENGAL:—	
Good	4.53
Fully Good	4.60
Fine	4.70
SCINDE:—	
Fully Good	4.60
Fine	4.70
Superfine	4.80

LONDON SILVER.
London, Aug. 13.
Silver:—Speculators bought at the decline.

Spot	17-13/16
Forward	17-15/16

LONDON GOLD
London, Aug. 13.
Bar Gold Fine per oz. 85/18/4

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.
New York, Aug. 13.
Demand Bills 3.48-7/16

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, Aug. 13.

T.T. London on Berlin	14.60
T.T. London on Amsterdam	8.64
T.T. London on Brussels	25.07
T.T. London on Madrid	43.40
T.T. London on Milan	67.87
T.T. London on Berne	17.87
T.T. London on Paris	33.78
T.T. London on Prague	117.50
T.T. London on New York (Closing Rate)	3.47-7/8

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, Aug. 13.
Interest Day to Day Loans 3/8 per cent.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 5/8 per cent.
Bank Bills, 3 months 1-39/64 per cent.
Bank Bills, 6 months 1-53/64 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 2-1/4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 2-3/4 per cent.

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, Aug. 13.
Cottonseed Bombay Hull ton:— No offers.
Castorseed, Bombay Hull ton:— Aug./Sept. sellers £12/2/6.
Rapeseed Toria, Hull/Continent. Aug/Sept. sellers £11/11/13.

LINSEED.
London, Aug. 13.
Linseed Calcutta (London) ton: Aug/Sept. sellers £10/15/0.
Linseed La Plata c.i.f. Hull ton: August sellers £8/6/3.
Linseed Bombay (London) ton:— Aug/Sept. nominal £11/0/0.

LONDON RUBBER.
London, Aug. 13.
Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed lb. Spot:—Sellers 2-7/16.

LONDON METALS.
London, Aug. 13.
Market was closed.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.
London, Aug. 13.
Market was closed.

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COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.
New York, Aug. 13.
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 Quality). Spot:—9-9/16.

LINSEED OIL.
London, Aug. 13.
Linseed Oil, naked, London cwt: Sept/Oct. sellers 14/10-1/2.
Linseed Oil, naked, London cwt: Jan./April sellers 15/9.

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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY: MONDAY, AUGUST 15, 1932

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In Event of Burma's Separation

FINANCE COMMITTEE SUBMITS REPORT

"Agreed Settlement Appears Unlikely"

TRIBUNAL FOR ARBITRATING POINTS OF DIFFERENCE SUGGESTED

RANGOON (By Mail.)

The following is the report of the Finance Committee of the Burma Legislative Council regarding the financial settlement on the separation of Burma from India, presented at the Burma Legislative Council by the Hon. Mr. I. G. Lloyd, I.C.S., Officiating Finance Member to the Government of Burma:—

The Committee has given long and careful consideration in the light of Howard-Nixon Memorandum to the financial settlements to be made with India at separation. The issues are complex, and the relevant facts and figures of great volume. An agreed settlement appears unlikely. The Committee is of opinion that the points of difference should be referred to a tribunal for arbitration at as early a date as possible. The paragraphs below outline the case which the Committee considers should be placed before the Tribunal.

GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS.

2. The Committee recognise that great weight must be attached to the views of the financial experts in so technical a matter as the division of assets and liabilities between India and Burma. But the Committee considers that the problem should be viewed from a more comprehensive standpoint than the technical.

REASONS FOR SEPARATION.

It is important that the reasons for the separation of Burma from India should be kept in mind. Burma is a separate geographically ently from India it is inhabited by an entirely different people, and Burmans can never be an integral part of an Indian nation. Then there are the economic reasons to which reference is made in paragraph 218 of the Indian Statutory Commission's Report, and in the Memorandum on Separation which the Government of Burma presented to that Commission. It is there stated that there has long been an under-current of discontent with the Government of India in Burma, and that this feeling has originated in the belief that "Burma's contributions to the Central Government are unduly heavy and that, though the incidence of taxation is heavier in Burma than in other provinces, the province is still the most undeveloped part of British India." The Howard-Nixon Memorandum confirms the fact that the contributions which Burma makes to Central revenues are out of all proportion to the Central expenditure in Burma. The Committee thinks that this fact should be taken into account both in considering the total amount of unallocated debt which should be distributed between India and Burma and in computing Burma's share of that debt. It is significant that the amount of commercialised debt that can be allocated to Burma is only 4 per cent. of the aggregate commercialised debt of British India.

BURMA AND INDIA'S DEFENCE.

3. A great proportion of the Central revenue is spent on defence. In 1928-29 the Government of India spent on the Army and the Air Force and on defence generally, apart from the military engineering services, nearly 53 crores of rupees. Of that amount only 1.21 crores were spent in Burma. The balance was expended partly on internal security in India and partly on defence on the North-West Frontier Province. As the Statutory Commission has pointed out, Burma is interested in the defence of the North-West Frontier Province just as Ceylon is interested, but to no greater extent. Considerable sums are expended from Central revenues on deficit provinces such as the North-West Frontier Province, Baluchistan, Delhi and other Central areas. With these provinces and areas Burma has no manner of concern. The financial settlement should not perpetuate or prolong unduly the very disabilities from which by separation Burma wishes to escape. It would be unfair to Burma to apply automatically to the settlement whether in the apportionment of debt or the division of pensionary liabilities any theoretical fraction worked out on the basis of revenues. It is in the light of these general considerations that the Committee makes its recommendations below.

CURRENCY.

4. The Committee thinks that Burma at separation should continue for a time at least within the Indian currency system. The Committee inclines to the view that the management of the currency in Burma should be taken over by the Imperial Bank of India as Agent of the Government of India. This course will minimize administrative and mercantile friction. The Government of Burma should be at liberty to introduce a separate currency system at any time on giving six months' notice to the Government of India. In that event arrangements should be made that Burma should receive its due share of the assets in the Paper Currency and Gold Standard Reserves

SUITABLE METHOD OF CALCULATION.

Debt:—5. The Committee considers suitable the method of calculating the net debt of the Government of India which has been followed in paragraphs 19-28 of the Howard-Nixon Memorandum. It agrees that the debt should be allocated against commercialised assets and interest-bearing loans and advances; Burma should take over the Burma Railways and the Burma block of the Posts and Telegraphs Department and assume responsibility for so much debt as is represented by the capital at charge. This debt aggregated 38-1|2 crores on the 31st March 1930. The Committee considers that the principle should be extended to the dead assets belonging to the States, as advocated in the recent Report of the Federal Finance Committee. If this is done the balance of debt which cannot be allocated will be reduced by the amount of 90 crores approximately.

In other words the unallocated debt will be much smaller than the 226 crores stated in the Howard-Nixon Memorandum. Working on the method used by the Federal Finance Committee, the Committee finds that the following deductions should be made from the figure of 226 crores:—

	Crores.
(1) Value of New Delhi and Bombay Military lands ..	20
(2) Book value of other central and military property ..	90
(3) Securities in the Gold Standard Reserve which may be set off against loss from sale of silver..	15
Total	125

NOT A STRICTLY CORRECT FIGURE.

The unallocated debt is thus brought down from 226 crores to 101 crores.

6. Like the figures in the Howard-Nixon Memorandum this figure of 101 crores, as well as other figures used in this Committee's Report, is not strictly correct in regard to the present time and is used in a measure for the purpose of illustration. The figures in the Memorandum relate to the 31st March 1930, and it is understood that the unallocable debt of the Government of India has increased by some 26 crore in the two years ending March 31, 1932. The figure of 90 crores in item (2) above includes three crores being the value of central property in Burma. This sum will have to be added to the debt of 38-1|2 crores allocable to Burma, (paragraph 5 above). Whether it is expedient to include at the present stage item (3) is a matter which the Government of Burma should consider further. For the present and provisionally the Committee treats this amount of 15 crores as allocable debt.

BURMA'S LIABILITY.

7. For what fraction of these 101 crores should Burma assume liability? In the first place the Committee is of opinion that the attention of the tribunal should be called to the finding of the Federal Finance Committee that all the obligations of the Federal Government will be covered by the assets which it takes over; that is to say, no fraction of the debt is unallocated. Even if it should be held that a portion of the debt is unallocated, the Committee would advise Government to take up the position that Burma should not accept liability for any share of it. According to paragraph 32 of the Howard-Nixon Report the unallocated debt in 1914 was approximately 16 crores and that was more than covered by the cash balance, which stood at over Rs. 35 crores on March 31, 1914. It is clear that in the year 1914-15 the net unproductive debt of India was nil. From the figures found on page 3, paragraph 11 of Mr. Nixon's confidential note dated May 27, 1931, it will be seen that for the ten years preceding 1914-15 India received 34-1|4 crores approximately by way of surplus out of the central revenues from Burma.

SURPLUS REVENUES.

From 1914-15 till 1920-21 a period of seven years the surplus revenues amounted to 30-1|2 crores. Assuming, as stated in paragraph 12 of the same note, that "the result of the Howard-Nixon investigation of figures for 1929-30 is to suggest that Burma's contribution to Central revenues after meeting its own local charges is of the order of Rs. 3 crores annually", the amount of the surplus revenues paid to India from 1914-15 to 1929-30 would be about 57-1|2 crores). Even making every allowance for overhead charges and other charges met in India, which should not exceed 1-1|2 crores annually, there should be a balance of something like 30 crores in favour of Burma. It would, in the Committee's view, be legitimate for the Government of Burma to urge that this large net contribution should be taken into account when deciding for what fraction of the unproductive debt Burma should assume responsibility. In the view of the Committee this should completely free Burma from any liability in regard to the unallocated debt.

"EXCESSIVE PERCENTAGE."

8. Without prejudice to the contention in the preceding paragraph, the Committee would emphatically state that the percentage or fraction arrived at by the method agreed to by Sir Henry Howard and Mr. Nixon to represent Burma's share in the allocated debt, if any, is excessive and out of proportion. The book value of the dead assets which India will retain much understates their real value, as pointed out by the Federal Finance Committee. Burma's population, 14 million persons, is very small as compared with India's 270 million; and on the basis of population Burma would assume liability for little more than five per cent. of the debt. Burma is predominantly an agricultural country; it has no manufacturers as India has. Hence Burmas has to import from abroad much more than India, and the customs re-

(Continued on page 8)

Sharp Setback In Silver

—:o:—

Drop In Spot And Forward

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Aug. 13.

Although 45 million sterling Treasury Bills were discounted this week at a slightly higher rate ordinary three months Bank Bills are scarcely affected and with money still abundant the situation shows scarcely any change.

Foreign exchange rates have been almost entirely covered by Wall Street activities, but fluctuations at present are comparatively narrow. With American demand apparently satisfied and China rather a heavy seller there has been further sharp setback in silver to-day, spot falling by eleven-sixteenths and forward five-eights.

Speculators however bought at fall.

The Stock Exchange is closed to-day.

Commodity markets were very quiet. In most instances prices were easier in sympathy with the reactionary tendency in America.—Reuter.

U. P. CONGRESS PRESIDENT JAILED

—:o:—

For Defying Magistrate's Order

LUCKNOW, August 13.

C. B. Gupta, president, U.P. Congress and Hariprasad Saxena, and ex-editor "Oudh Akhbar" were sentenced, to-day, by the City Magistrate to six months' rigorous imprisonment each, for attempting to hoist the Congress flag on the Aminabad Police Chowki.

Both had been served with a notice on 11th August by the District Magistrate to quit Lucknow for a month within twelve hours but before the expiry of the prescribed period they courted arrest.

Four Bengalis were awarded six months' rigorous for picketing.—A.P.

DARING ARMED ROBBERY

Rangoon Merchant Looted

JEWELLERY WORTH Rs. 100,000 TAKEN AWAY?

RANGOON, Aug. 13.

A most daring armed robbery was committed when four Indians dressed as Burmans and armed with revolvers and daggers are alleged to have looted an Indian diamond merchant's shop in 28th street. Two of them escaped with jewellery worth about Rs. 100,000.

INSIDE JEWELLER'S SHOP.

It is reported that just after dusk four Indians entered Rajpal Patel's shop, and asked for diamonds to be shown. Suddenly the prospective customers, it is stated, attacked and tied up the shop-owner and also his Burman and Indian assistants and ransacked the whole shop. Two of the intruders then left the place, taking all valuable jewellery and disappeared. The other two men continued their search. An Indian durwan came out of the kitchen, but he was immediately gagged and tied up. Shortly after another durwan turned up to meet his durwan friend, but on seeing the diamond merchant's plight he ran out and raised an alarm.

RUSH IN STREET.

The two intruders then rushed down the street and ran in two directions. One of them is alleged to have been immediately apprehended by the Police. He was found to be a Bengali, and is alleged to have had in his possession five live cartridges. The other person is also reported to have been arrested at a distant place. It is alleged that he fired a few shots before the arrest but missed and the police, it is stated, have seized a revolver and a pearl necklace from a fugitive.

SUSPECTS REMANDED.

To-day, before the Eastern Sub-divisional Magistrate, five persons, R. C. Gagwani, Prokash Bose, Taluk Chand, Gopal Das and Manojmohan Ghose, were produced and remanded to custody till 16th August, pending further investigation. The latter two were arrested soon after the robbery.—A. P.

HUNDREDTH WINNER OF SEASON.

—:o:—

GORDON RICHARD'S WINDSOR RECORD

(Special Cable)

LONDON, Aug. 13.

Gordon Richards, the 28-year-old champion jockey rode his hundredth winner of the season at Ten-to-one, chance, washout, at Windsor.

Richards, champion for five times in the last seven years, has ridden over 700 winners which averages to six winners per week.

Later races at Windsor brought the total to 102.—Reuter.

COUNTY CRICKET

Notts' Big Score Against Glamorgan

LONDON, Aug. 13.

The following are closing scores in the first class cricket matches which commenced to-day:—

Somerset versus Sussex:—Somerset 204 (White 52) Sussex 42 for 2.

Kent versus Hampshire:—Hampshire 363 for 8 (Arnold 54, Mead 121).

Notts versus Glamorgan:—Notts 460 for 5 (Harris 67, Walker 58, Keeton 242).

Lancashire versus Middlesex:—Middlesex 223 (Lee 62, Hulme 68). Lancashire 58 for nil.

Derbyshire versus Worcestershire:—Worcester 330 for 6 (Walters 68 Gibbons 109).

Yorkshire versus Leicestershire:—Yorkshire 467 for 7. (Leyland 116, Barber 110. Sellers 50 not out).

Gloucestershire versus Essex:—Gloucester 267 (Sinfield 114). Essex 115 (Goddard 4 for 35).

Warwickshire versus Northamptonshire:—Northans 217 (Snowden 75). Warwick 77 for 2.—Reuter's Special

Scottish League Football Matches

LONDON, Aug. 13.

The following are results of football matches played in the Scottish League, first division:—

Airdrieonians 5, Clyde 2.
Ayr 4, Queen's Park 3
Celtic 3, Aberdeen 0
Cowdenbeath 4, Falkirk 3.
Dundee 1, Hamilton 5
East Sterling 0, Morton 3
Motherwell 3, Kilmarnock 3
Patrick 1, Hearts 2.
St. Mirren 2, Rangers 0
Third Lanark 2, Johnstone 2.—Reuter's Special.

JAPAN WINS AQUATIC CHAMPIONSHIP

Los Angeles Olympic Games Results

LONDON, August 14.

Los Angeles.—Following are to-day's results in the Olympic Games:—

MEN'S 200 METRES BREAST STROKE SWIMMING FINAL:

Tsuruta (Japan) first, Koike (Japan) second, Yldefonzo (Philipines) third. Won by a foot. Two minutes 45-4|10 seconds.

MEN'S 1500 METRES FREE-STYLE SWIMMING FINAL:

Kitamura (Japan) first, Makino (Japan) second, Christy (United States) third. Won by two yards. Nineteen minutes 12-1|10 seconds, which is Olympic record.

Japan won the Aquatic Championship.

ROWING, EIGHTS FINAL:

United States first, Italy second, Canada third, Great Britain fourth. Won by two feet. Time 6 minutes 37-3|10 seconds.

COXLESS FOURS FINAL:

Great Britain first. Germany second, Italy third, United States fourth. Won by two-and-half feet. Time 6 minutes 58-2|10 seconds.

DOUBLE SCULLS FINAL:

United States first, Germany second, Canada third, Italy fourth. Won by length. Time 7 minutes 17-4|10 seconds.—Reuter's Special.

SPANISH RISING ECHO

Wholesale Round-Up Of Generals, Officers And Civilians

SEVILLE GARRISON TROOPS TO BE REMOVED

MADRID, August 13.

Fifteen generals and 33 other officers are now under arrest, as a result of investigations into the military rising in Madrid this week. One hundred and twenty ex-officers and civilians have been arrested in Madrid alone.

Government have received shoals of telegrams from Provinces asking that a severe example should be made of the leaders of the movement.

Several hundred Civil Guards in Seville have been arrested, and replaced by forces from other provinces. It is also reported that troops who garrison Seville will be removed immediately to different parts of Spain.

Madrid is preparing for a monster manifestation, this evening, when the President will present decorations to Loyal troops and police.—Reuter.

MARWARI'S ALLEGED LOSS

—:o:—

Gold Bullion Stolen On Bank Premises

MADRAS, Aug. 13.

The City Police are investigating the loss of Gold bullion worth about Rs. 10,000 on the complaint of a Marwari. He stated that he brought the bullion to the Chartered Bank for remittance to England, but found same missing on the Bank premises.—A. P.

SUKKUR BEGARI RIVER BUND BREACH

—:o:—

Arrangements For Protection Of Shikarpur

KARACHI, August 13.

The Commissioner in Sind in a press note says that the breach in the Sukkur Begari river bund has not yet been closed but it has not appreciably widened and the discharge through the breach is now estimated at between 12,000 and 15,000 cusecs.

A muhari or ring bund is being constructed on the upstream side of the breach in an endeavour to reduce still further the velocity through the breach, and about 125 feet have been constructed. Due to the decreased velocity and ponding up, the flood water is now expected to travel much slower. The flood water is touching Chol branch, between miles 7 and 10 and the banks of the branch are being cut at mile 7|5.

The flood water is about five miles from Khanpur Village and about ten miles from Ruk-Quetta railway line and is being held up on the south by Mirzan wah. The Chief Engineer in Sind met last evening at Shikarpur the President of the Shikarpur Municipality who is making proper arrangements for the protection of Shikarpur Town.

Two breaches have occurred in Begari Canal and they are being repaired.—A.P.

INDIAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

Branch To Be Established In Lucknow

LUCKNOW, August 13.

A well attended meeting of medical practitioners of Lucknow held yesterday at Balrampur Hospital unanimously resolved to establish a branch of the Indian Medical Association in Lucknow to promote co-operation among medical practitioners and further medical research by holding periodical clinical and scientific discussions.

Office-bearers were elected and an Executive Committee formed to draft rules and regulations for the Association.—A.P.

"PROSECUTION EVIDENCE DOUBTFUL"

—:o:—

Eight Hindus Acquitted Of Murder Charge

LAHORE, August 13.

Roshanlal and seven other young Hindus who were committed to the Sessions in connection with the murder of Alladitta, a Muslim fish seller, during the recent Hindu-Muslim riot, has been acquitted by Mr. Tapp, Sessions Judge.

Roshanlal was charged under Section 302 I.P.C. (murder), while the others were charged with rioting.

In the course of his judgment Mr. Tapp remarked:

"I find on full and careful consideration of the case that the evidence for the prosecution has failed to satisfy me beyond all reasonable doubt, that the eight accused in this case made any assault on Alladitta and that one of them, Roshanlal, fatally stabbed him with a knife on the right side."—A.P.

ANTI-HARTAL LEAGUE

Cawnpore Merchants' Latest

CAWNPORE, Aug. 13.

Some merchants and contractors have formed an anti-hartal league to fight hartals.—A. P.

STUDENT ARRESTED ON SUSPICION

—:o:—

Arms And Ammunition Seized

CAWNPORE, Aug. 13.

With reference to the simultaneous raids by police for the rounding up of alleged revolutionaries, further searches were made. Ramnarain Johri, a student is alleged to have been found in possession of 130 cartridges.

A large number of guns, revolvers and ammunition has been seized.—A. P.

Mr. Kichlu's Donation For U. P. Universities

ALLAHABAD, August 13.

Mr. K. P. Kichlu, I.E.S., formerly officiating Director of Public Instruction, United Provinces, has given a donation of Rs. 18,000 for educational purposes assigned as follows:—

Rs. 10,000 for the Agra University Building scheme.

Rs. 4,000 for the Benares Hindu University.

Rs. 2,000 for the Allahabad University Women's Hostel, and

Rs. 2,000 for the Theosophical Women's College, Benares.—A.P.

Edited by LAXMAN GANESH KHARE (Asst. Editor) and Printed and Published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Co. Ltd., by KESARI NATH RAMKRISHNA TANDLE at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Hari Bldg., Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay